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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

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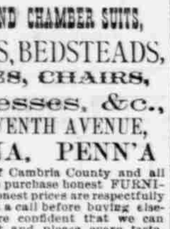

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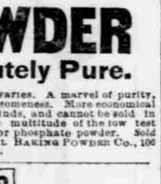
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"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from
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with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 89 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

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HER LETTERS.

They hadn't any shugar talk—but they kem from her, you know,
Jes' sort o' tol' the weather an' the 'mount o' rain or snow
That fell down sence she wrote me last, an' p'raps there'd be a word
About her musick lessins, or p'raps that she had heard
'At I was spoonin' 'round, again, that girl o' old man Peters.
The one wot had the voice, you know, they took to tune egg-beaters.

But still I liked to git 'em, fer they seemed to kind o' say
At she hadn't quite forgot about that sunshiny June day
She hurt her foot, an' spoilt her dress, an' scratched her pritty face,
A-lookin' for a lily-pond that was some other place;
An' all the other little times we used to have, us two,
When the han's o' the ole kitchen clock jes' 'round its ole phiz flew.

But a great black cloud o' doubt an' pain kem o'er our happy sky,
An' hid from me the treasure wot no worl'y wealth kin buy
From a poor chap—the restin'-spot where he has laid his heart,
When he thinks he sees his sorrers go an' all his woes depart;
The time his heart gits kind o' soft, jes like a sponge, you know,
An' swells up big an' seems to take in all this 'arth below.

So, when I kem to burn her notes, an' see them in the flame,
I thought about the chap, the feller—you know wot's his name—
'At writes the portry stuff about "the ashes o' dead hopes,"
An' how the folks through this dark world o' sin an' mis'ry gropes,
An' when the last one burned—set still now, stranger, don't you rise!
It's jes' this blame'-terbacca smoke got in my pesky eyes!

—N. Y. World.

ALTERED INTENTIONS.

How the Cowboys Came to Exhibit the Circus Elephant.

Ever since sunset the prairie breeze had fanned a fever-flushed little face. Bolt upright in a splint-bottomed chair by the bedside, a man had fallen asleep again and again, in spite of his determination to remain awake. But, notwithstanding his weariness, he had slept lightly, and had often awakened at the sound of a faint moan, or the touch of the night wind as it softly stirred the erect and unruly wisps of his mop of tangled hair, and often seemed to him, half waking, like the soft, caressing touch of childish fingers. Every time he woke with an anxious start he saw that the fever-bright eyes of the sick child were fixed longing upon the pictured handbill upon the wall, as it fluttered in the gentle night wind. And, each, time when the man had cooled the parched lips with water or patted the scanty pillow, the child had piped:

"Tell me more 'bout the ole elephant, pappy!"

And the man had told again of the old elephant—how he was almost as big as the "shock," and was dirt-colored, and had long, white tusks and great big flappy ears, and had a trunk that he swung from side to side as he walked.

"An' he likes little boys—don't he?"

"Likes 'em first-rate!" the man would answer. "Thinks a heap of 'em!"

And the fever-bright eyes of the child would be bent more eagerly upon the long bill that fluttered on the wall, and, in spite of his loving anxiety, the man would nod, his head would slowly sink forward on his breast, and he would be asleep from sheer weariness.

Presently, as the candle burned almost out, the east grew gray, then lighter. A turtle-dove, that had winged her way through the misty half darkness to a resting-place upon the topmost strand of the settler's piece of barbed-wire fence, greeted the coming morning with her soft, solemn "coo-woo!"

If they had looked from the window of the "shack," and the gray of the morning had turned a little more to gold, the settler and the sick child might have seen a novel procession passing along the section-road, a quarter of a mile away. There were queer, canvas-wrapped vehicles and queerer blanketed animals that looked strange enough in the coming light, but which, denuded of their wrappings in the glare of the sunlight and on the main street of Range City, would blossom out into the more or less gorgeous chariots, cages and curiosities of a circus-parade.

This last crawling end of the procession was dimly discerned by a little squad of broad-hatted, jangle-spurred horsemen, whose galloping cayuse ponies had carried them swiftly across the prairie in the direction in which the circus was slowly taking its way.

"Thar!" cried one of the cowboys, as they reached the forks where the little-worn by-road that passed the settler's cabin left the section-road. "Thar they air! Come on!"

The squad seemed on the point of dashing along the section-road in the wake of the circus.

"Hold on thar, Scotty!" cried the oldest man of the group. "We've got—"

"But thar's a elephant, Slade!" interrupted the first speaker, with an almost boyish enthusiasm. "Ketched a glimpse uv him among the wagons, jist as—"

"Never mind the elephant," broke in old Slade. "We've got other business on hand jest now. Got to ketch a glimpse uv a granger, 'stead of an elephant, an' sorto—"

"So to start a granger procession!" cried another of the broad-hatted ones.

"Yes," growled Scotty, "it'll be a procession that'll start quick and go a-tearin'. It ain't got no time to progic now!"

"You bet! Specially when thar's a elephant an' biz's a house movin' down the road away from us," said another.

"Twon't take but little bit," said old Slade. "We kin—"

"But s'posen he shows fight? Reckon he'll cut up rusty, or—"

"Let him cut all he dura pleases!" broke in Scotty, savagely. "Let him cut! We're able fer him, all the same. Grangers is grangers!"

Grangers were grangers, and therefore entitled to little but indignities at the hands of the cowboys and "cattle kings." Though, legally, grangers, as the cattle-men scornfully denominate the squatters and homesteaders, have a right on the range, they are regarded as interlopers, and the little patches of prairie that they are bravely and toilsomely trying to convert into fertile farms are regarded as so much stolen from the rightful feeding-grounds of the cattle.

"He kin cut up all he wants to," said old Slade. "We're able fer him."

Which statement was substantiated by the huge revolver holstered at the hip of each one of the riders.

Every now and then, as the cayuses bounded along, Scotty turned to gaze regretfully toward the place where the circus had disappeared in the timber.

"Blast the granger!" he growled once. "That thar elephant was mighty nigh as big as a shack, an'—"

"Plenty time enough to see him," interrupted old Slade. "We're sorto killing two birds with one stone this-away—runnin' out the granger an' seein' the circus, both the same trip."

"They'll begin to put up the tents as soon as they git to town," said Scotty, half regretfully. "I never seed—"

"Wal," broke in Slade, "as I said, it won't take us but a little bit yere. We'll chuck the granger's outfit into his wagin an' tell him to git. He'll git, or—"

He completed the sentence by letting his hand fall to the butt of the huge revolver at his hip.

"That's what's the matter," growled Scotty, full of wrath at the innocent granger, who ought to have known that the cattle interests were the only ones regarded on the range, and have governed himself accordingly.

The turtle-dove flew from the piece of a fence as the squad came close, but the half-sleeping, half-delirious child did not notice the cessation of her soothing, mournful coo. The orange in the eastern sky was climbing higher, and the myriad forms of prairie-life were wakening all about to greet the day.

Impatient at any delay, Scotty suggested a very simple and effective mode of action, but this was rejected by old Slade.

"Yes, 'n' run yer head into some durned trap!" the latter said, scornfully. "Kain't tell what these grangers 'll do. Some uv 'em air pizen!"

Then old Slade crept forward to reconnoiter. The cayuses were withdrawn to one side, almost out of range of the little window of the shack where the night wind had drifted in, fanning the sick child's feverish face. Soon a shaggy head was lifted cautiously above the window-sill, but when the sick child's eyes opened they rested on the bill that fluttered gently upon the wall. Then, as the candle-flame, as if wearied with its spluttering struggle, expired, the child tossed uneasily, panting in feeble gasps, and the man in the splint-bottomed chair awoke with an anxious start. He did not see the old cowboy's shaggy pate, for it had been quickly jerked below the sill.

"The ole elephant likes little boys, don't he, pappy?" the child's voice piped.

To the anxious father the weak voice seemed weaker still, and it was with a face gravely apprehensive, and tones a-tremble, that he told of the old elephant, in obedience to the piping.

"Tell me more 'bout the ole elephant, pappy."

Presently the sound of the granger's voice had ceased, and after several moments of silence old Slade cautiously raised his head.

Upon the opposite side of the poor bed the granger was kneeling, with his bearded face buried in the quilt beside the sick child, and his frame shaking with soundless sobs, almost in unison with the child's gasping.

Then, impatient and wondering at old Slade's delay, the rest of the cowboys, with the exception of one who held the cayuses, hurried, and then crept forward till they were all squatted beneath the window. At first their hands were on the butts of their huge revolvers, but as the granger spoke in trembling tones every hand was withdrawn from its weapon. Then, one by one, they peered cautiously in.

"Prayin'!" Scotty whispered softly to his neighbor.

Then the child's feeble voice interrupted the prayer.

"Pappy," it moaned, half reproachfully, "I never saw a ole elephant!"

"I'm afeard he never will," old Slade whispered, softly.

Perhaps none of the cowboys squatting beneath the window were marvels of acumen, but as the prayer—vehement, almost agonizing—went on, they understood most of the story of the struggles of the despised granger.

The prayer ceased presently, but the granger still knelt with his head bowed, and the cowboys heard some sounds that made Scotty whisper huskily to his neighbor:

"Cryin'!"

Then the one thought that was always uppermost in the child's delirium asserted itself again.

"Pappy," the little voice piped, gaspingly, "tell me more about the ole elephant! I never seed him!"

The prayer began again, more fervently, despairingly than before.

"O God!" the granger prayed, "spare him! Let him live to see the ole elephant!" As he went on the prayer grew more rambling. "Let him live! Think of the poro little feller; never seed the ole elephant! Fer days—ever since that bull was dropped out thar—he's looked an' longed fer to-day, that he might see the ole elephant. An' now—" He broke down for an instant, and the men squatting outside stirred uneasily. "Never seed the ole elephant!" the prayer went on, half incoherently. "Poro little feller! An' when his maw died I promised to be both father an' mother to him. An' what have I done? Nuth'n! nuth'n! No pleasures!" he went on. "But, what could I do, way out yere on a claim, with no money to buy nuth'n with? An' now, when I managed to scrape spare money enough together so's to—Wal, he's a-gittin' worse—an' oh, he'll never see the ole elephant, I'm afeard."

Very soon after the bright rays shone full in the faces of the group of cowboys, as the cayuses bounded across the prairie towards the point where the section-road wound into the strip of timber that fringed Buzzard creek. No one had suggested this movement, but all had started as if moved by a common impulse, though, to be exact, Scotty, the impatient, was a little ahead of his comrades. Of "running out" the granger nothing was said.

"Prayed for him to live to see the ole elephant!" muttered Scotty.

"Wal," said old Slade, earnestly, "if he lives half an hour, an' we have luck, blamed if he don't see—"

"That's what!" broke in some one.

"Mebby we kaint—" began another.

"Mebby we *kin*!" interrupted Slade, firmly.

"But elephants is mighty—"

"No difference! We're able fer him, I reckon, an'—an' the sick boy never seed a elephant!"

The advance of the circus towards the cattle country had not all been attended by good fortune, but, as the armed cowboys dashed up, the manager feared he was about to sustain his crowning misfortune. The tales he had heard of their reckless disregard for the persons and property of strangers were fully as Munchausen-like as those the cowboys had heard of the elephant. The weapons drawn, as the manager felt sure, to slaughter any opposers, were but as protective measures against the anticipated charge of the elephant. The manager's fears seemed realized as there was a nervous rush upon the part of the cowboys which hurried the elephant, driver and all out of the procession. Perhaps, if he had beheld the bank-bill that found its way into the ready hand of the elephant-driver, he would not have wondered at the slight resistance of the latter.

When he had recovered from the astonishment into which he had been thrown by the summary proceedings, the few words spoken, and the bank-bills old Slade dropped as he hurried past, the old elephant was lumbering rapidly away in the midst of the frightened and flouncing cayuses.

The turtle-dove flew from the piece of a fence as the elephant and his captors harried up to the shack. The grass muffled the footfalls of the animals.

The granger was still on his knees, with his face buried in the quilt of the poor bed, and the morning breeze that fanned the sick child's face and fluttered the pictured bill on the wall ruffled the unruly tufts of his hair till it felt like the touch of baby fingers.

The little face was less flushed now, and the gasping feebler. The child's dim thoughts wandered still more, and his dim eyes could hardly see the fluttering bill. "Pappy," the weak voice whispered, "will the ole elephant ever come?"

A great bulk barred the sunlight from the little window, and the long, snaky trunk glided in, and the finger-like protuberance at the end very softly clasped the sick child's hand.

"Oh, pappy!—pappy! The ole elephant has come!"

The bowed head of the granger was raised. The child had started half upright, and the little hands were clasping the caressing trunk of the old elephant.

Then, before the granger could give expression to astonishment, the clinging hands relaxed, and the old elephant's trunk eased the child's weight softly back to the pillow again.

And the turtle-dove that had returned to the piece of a fence uttered her mournful coo.

When the elephant went away, the granger was kneeling beside his dead, and on the pillow near the still face lay the bank bill that had been given to old Nero's driver, and beside it were other bank-bills.

As the little cavalcade journeyed back towards the place where the section-road wound into the Buzzard creek timber, old Slade said: "I'm agin this runnin'-out business!"

"And me, too!" answered every cowboy of the group, and the subject was dropped.

In the audience at the circus, that afternoon, was a little squad of broad-hatted and beweaponed cowboys, who surprised the neighbors by being on their good behavior during the entire performance. Only once did they applaud with any thing like cowboy boisterousness, and that was when the children laughed and clapped their hands as the old elephant Nero came into the ring.—Tom P. Morgan, in Leslie's Newspaper.

Edison's Talking Dolls.

Edison's attention to toy-making is no less honorable to him than his contributions to the comforts and business affairs of older people. To invent a phonograph was a sign of inventive power; to put one inside a doll so that the doll should be made to talk showed his heart. All great men love children; all children love such great men as Tom Edison. The Japanese have so far vastly outwitted us in the matter of valuable toys, adapted to the tastes of children; but nothing has ever equaled a real live doll that talks good sense. It will be a capital educational implement also; for the mother can make the doll do her reprimanding and teaching for her. Just think of a scold inside of a doll. May its insides soon give out.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, has started a magazine called La Jeune Fille. The Queen and her daughter Clementine are the editors, while the Queen of Roumania will write a poem for each number, and it is expected that the Crown Princess Stephanie, of Austria, will do the pictures.

BIDE A WEE, AND DINNA FRET.

Is the road very dreary?
Patience yet!
Rest will be sweeter if thou art a-weary,
And after night comes the morning cheery,
Then bide a wee, and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining,
Don't forget;
And though he's hidden, still the sun is shining;
Courage! Instead of tears and vain repining,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

With toil and cares unending
Art beset?
Bethink thee, how the storms from Heaven descending
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending,
And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret;
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and the morrow?
Nay; bide a wee, and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding
Doth beget
A host of fears and fantasies deluding;
Then, brother, lest these torments be intruding,
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.
—Christian Nation.

MEN WITH QUICK MINDS.

They Find It Pays to Possess a Good Memory.

Women Who Are Just as Keen-Minded as Men—Training the Memory—Notable Instances That Are on Record.

"I don't remember!"

There are few exclamations more often made by ordinary persons than this one.

The business of calculating and of training the memory is now being carried on in New York by a large number of persons, who are positively coining money from their profession. There are several professors in New York overrun with pupils who wish to improve defective memories and who are willing to pay the person who will supply the method. Each of these professors has a system of his own, and each of them savagely insist that his is the only sure system.

Phil Armour, the great Chicago pork packer, is said to have remarked that a good memory is necessary to one who wishes to succeed. This is, perhaps, a trifle strong and yet there is no lack of evidence to support the statement. Armour, himself, is an example of what a good memory can do. He is as wonderful in his time as Cardinal Mezzofanti was in his. He is said to carry the smallest detail of his immense business in his head. He can remember the date as well as the sum of small business transactions. He knows the names of pretty nearly all of his army of employes. After the building of the addition to his great establishment in Chicago he astonished a circle of friends by rattling off-hand the number of bricks, car-loads of sand, feet of timber, etc., etc., that were used in the construction. Armour's gift is a natural one. He has never cultivated it, but the demands of his business have unquestionably kept his powers of memory in active training.

"Old Hutch," as the imperturbable Chicago wheat manipulator is called, is another man gifted with an extraordinary memory. He needs no books to carry his transactions in, although, of course, he uses them. With him, too, retentiveness is a natural gift. He remembers every thing that he wants to remember, but says frankly he doesn't know how he does it. He also possesses the gift of not remembering things he does not wish to remember. But then that gift is not rare.

In another line of business is John Stetson, the famous theatrical manager. Many funny stories are told at the expense of the bluff Bostonian, but that he is one of the most successful men in his line of business can not be disputed. He runs a newspaper, and always has a few theaters or theatrical companies on his hands, and there is no one who can quicker tell a good thing when he sees it, or make better use of it than John Stetson. It is said that if he were to burn his books he could carry on his business without them. This is too much to believe, of course, but certainly it is true that pretty nearly every detail of his business is carried in his memory, and that he is able to carry it is sometimes of vast assistance to him.

The professional memory men say that among public men and speakers for good all-round retentiveness Hon. James G. Blaine leads all the rest, for he can not only remember dates, figures and authorities when debating, but in addition he has a faculty for remembering names and faces that is little short of marvelous, and many are the stories told of his exploits in this line.

In the domain of figures Samuel J. Randall, when well, stood almost prominent. His long service on those committees in Congress that controlled the finances of the nation gave him an immense knowledge of such matters, which he retained without an effort. It was no uncommon thing for him to make long speeches without using notes. He handled figures running at one time into millions of dollars and then into fractions of a cent without tripping, as most men, however able, would have done. It was the same faculty that made Gladstone so successful a Chancellor of the English Exchequer.

Roscoe Conkling was a man of wonderful memory. Whether dealing in figures, in legal argument, or quoting from the early English poets, he called forth seemingly without effort and without previous thought the right thing at the right time.

Congressman Sam Cox has also a remarkable memory, especially for things literary, and this has stood him in good stead in debate in Congress, for his opponents never know when the genial jester is about to double them up with something from Shakespeare, the Koran, Bobby Burns, the Bible or some old hymn-book. It is his memory and his wise study that enable him to successfully compete in a running impromptu debate. It is charged that his memory trips sometimes. In the fishery debate last winter he ran in this queer verse:

Ye monsters of the briny deep,
Your Master's name upraise;
Up from the sands ye codlings creep,
And wag your tail always.

Some one interested in the verse looked it up and found it in an old English hymn-book, but insisted that the following was the correct copy:

Ye monsters of the briny deep,
Your Master's praises shout,
Up from the sands ye codlings creep,
And wag your tails about!

There was a row over it, and which was the best and most correct version has not been settled. So Cox's memory may have been all right.

Chauncey M. Depew has a retentive mind. Bourke Cockran surprised even the staid judge of the court of appeals by the glibness with which he rattled off former decisions and arguments when arguing in the Jacob Sharp case, and almost without notes and at comparatively short notice. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Attorney-General Russell, Elihu Root, John E. Parsons are other lawyers who possess wonderful memories that have been improved by constant training.

Henry George can quote political economy of the past and present by the yard without reference to their books, and his one-time friend, Dr. McGlynn, has an almost equally good memory. Dr. Talmage goes around continually with a few sermons, a lecture or two, and probably a magazine article in his head; but his memory is such that he stores each away in some subdivision, and they come out all right.

These men frankly admit that a good memory is invaluable.

Among actors a retentive memory is necessary or a "good study," as the veteran assistant secretary of the Actors' Fund, Ben Baker, has it. But it is not so necessary now in the time of combination, when the same company plays the same piece for a season. In the old days of stock companies when it was common to present a farce, a comedy and a tragedy all in one night, and to change the bill nightly, a good memory was an absolute necessity. No actor can succeed without it, for it is no uncommon thing for a play to be put on at a few hours' notice.

Lester Wallack, in his recollections of the stage, attributes much of his success to the fact that he possessed a remarkable memory.

E. L. Davenport had a marvelous degree of retentiveness and Fanny Davenport has inherited the gift. John R. Swift, who, after Forrest, was the greatest Rolla who ever trod the boards, possessed the same faculty; so did John Henderson, one of the favorite tragedians of the Old Bowery; so did William E. Burton, the great comedian; and so did John McCullough before his memory gave way, and so did Frank Barry, who is still above, but who has fallen out of sight of theater goers. Of the actors still on the boards, nearly all those who were trained in the old school have carefully trained memories capable of obeying any reasonable call upon them. Edwin Booth was known as a "great study," but as he now plays the same parts continuously he has no need to exercise his ability in this direction. His partner, Lawrence Barrett, enjoys the same reputation. So does that old-time tragedienne, Mrs. D. P. Bowers; so does that veteran, J. B. Studley, who has played every thing from Rolla to melodrama; so has Mary Anderson. So have John Gilbert, Miles Levick, Mrs. John Hoey, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. John Drew, whose Mrs. Malaprop is even now delighting our public. Joe Jefferson was in his day called a "great study" by his fellow actors, and Dion Boucicault had a similar reputation. There are any number of younger actors who possess the same faculty that was so useful to the older members of their profession, but they are not called upon to exercise it, owing to the long runs of plays, which give them ample opportunities to prepare for a new play before they are through with the old.

In almost every walk in life a good memory is valuable. There is a head waiter in an up-town hotel who can carry a score of complicated orders in his head at one time, and he has never been known to make a mistake in carrying them into execution. There is a laundryman in Brooklyn, a Scotchman, who does a large business, and who has never adopted the check system in vogue with Chinese laundrymen. He relies entirely upon his memory, and yet makes no mistakes. He claims to have no private mark, and never gives his customers any mark. How he does it no one knows. He says he doesn't know himself.

Instances of the possession of this gift might be multiplied. Those cited, however, are enough to show that a good memory is a good thing to possess.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Dog Was Innocent.

A sanitary officer who was sent to a house on Catharine street to see about a savage dog who had bitten a neighbor was met by the allegation:

"Dot dog vhas not so dangerous as I vhas myself."

"But he bit a man."

"Of course he did, but dot vhas a mistake."

"How?"

"Vhell, he pellefs dot man vhas going to bite him, und so he get in der first bite. Lots of times if I pellef some man's vhas going to hit me I shump in und knock him first. Dot man vhas to blame, und you should go oop und kill him."—Detroit Free Press.

—"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into the language spoken in Zanzibar, a tongue called Swahili. It was found necessary to make an adaptation rather than a literal translation. A part of the version was prepared by the late Bishop Steere.

FOR LAND PURCHASERS.

Before Paying Any Money See That the Property Is Unincumbered.

This is a very important subject, for carelessness in the purchase of land is a fruitful source of expensive litigation and serious loss. A title to land may be obtained by Government grant, judicial decree, inheritance, will, deed, or by long-continued open, notorious, peaceable and uninterrupted possession under a claim of ownership. As a title may pass by judicial decree or may become involved or clouded without such decree, a purchaser who looks no further than the registry of deeds may learn an expensive lesson. To all appearances there, the title may be perfect; yet the town records may show an attachment; the court records may show that a judgment against the land has been rendered, while the records of the court of equity may show that a conveyance has been ordered to enforce a bond for a deed, or to annul a deed obtained by fraud or mistake, or the owner may have become bail for a friend before any one of fifty justices of the peace, and although it may be impossible to obtain any record of it, it will constitute, in some States, a lien upon the property, and, finally, back of all and superior to all, there may be liens for betterments and unpaid taxes. When one contemplates buying land the ownership of which is claimed by inheritance or under a will, it would be prudent for the would-be purchaser to cause an examination of the records of the probate, surrogate or orphans' court—the court, whatever its local name, where estates are settled. If there is no will, no disputed claims against the estate, and no minor or other person under disability interested in it, the purchaser should see that all debts and liabilities of the deceased have been provided for, and that his grantor has taken sufficient deeds from all persons interested. Still he will have to run the risk that a will may yet be found. If the estate has been settled in regular form, he will be aided in his investigations by the records, and ordinarily claims of creditors not presented within a reasonable time will be barred, freeing the land as to them. Whether there is any will or not, the intending purchaser should investigate whether there is any hostile interest in the land on the part of any widow, widower, heir, legatee or any other person, especially one under disability or not represented. If there is a will, it must be examined to see that it is valid upon its face. Unless it has been duly proved and the time for appeal has expired, it may be well to ascertain whether any suspicious circumstances, such as mental feebleness, insanity or undue influence attended its execution. If the testator leaves children, born or unborn, or descendants of a deceased child, and they are not mentioned or referred to in the will, they will have an interest in the land, which the purchaser must take into account. A child born after its father's death has the same rights as another, and, like any minor, may have until he is forty-one years old—till he is of age and twenty years more—to assert his rights. The above are the chief precautions which a person about to purchase land ought to take to secure a valid title to it.—Rural New Yorker.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

How to Repair It Without Disturbing Any Part of the Adjustment.

There is hardly any piece of household machinery which is capable of causing so much vexation as the sewing machine. The ingenious and indispensable mechanism, like most other things, is docile and tractable when in the hands of one who understands it.

Not long since a Philadelphian essayed to adjust his wife's sewing machine. In a short time he became exceedingly interested in his work; then, by the usual and rational changes, he passed to agitation, disgust and a towering rage, closing with a grand denouement with an axe and a succession of vigorous strokes that instantly reduced the sewing machine.

When any portion of the mechanism fails to respond correctly, it is usually from some very trifling cause, and the first endeavor should be to find out exactly what is the matter. To become a master in the art of repairing sewing machines, it is requisite to understand the principles upon which the stitch is formed and the work fed. Very little manual skill is really needed. The breaking of thread or needles and the skipping of stitches are due, nine times out of ten, to the loosening of some screw, allowing some part to become slightly displaced.

If your machine breaks the thread, first examine the broken end to determine whether it is cut or torn. Then measure the end down from the take-up, and you will discover at what point in the revolution the trouble occurred. Turn the wheel slowly, and watch the thread pass around the shuttle at the point where the accident occurred. Many times a machine can be persuaded to return to good behavior by simply taking out the needle and shuttle and giving it a little cleaning and oiling, without disturbing any part of the adjustment.—Farm and Fireside.

—Lord Tennyson is the only living author whose writings are used in civil-service examinations in India. A body of candidates not long ago at Madras found themselves stumped by the question: "What does this line mean? 'Was proxy wedded to a bootless calf?'" One candidate wrote that he didn't know any thing about cattle-breeding.

—It makes a great deal of difference whether coffee is ground fine or coarse. Fine pulverized coffee is best for making it by "teaching" or percolation, and coarse for boiling. It is always better to have a coffee-mill and grind it yourself as wanted.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 15, 1889.

EASTER comes unusually late this year, falling on the 21st of April. Lent covers forty days, but there are forty-six days from Ash Wednesday to Easter. Of these day six are Sundays, which are feast days.

GOVERNOR BEAVER last Friday attached his signature to the bill providing for the submission of the constitutional amendments to a vote of the people on June 18th, the House having concurred in the Senate amendments.

THE reported engagment between the U. S. Ship Nipsic and the German corvette Olga in Samoan waters, resulting in the sinking of the American ship, has not been confirmed. No credit is attached to the report by either the State or Navy Department at Washington.

THE House at Harrisburg on Monday night, referred to the committee on printing the resolution declaring the Legislative Record inaccurate and so slow in publication as to be useless, and directed that its publication should be discontinued at the close of the present contract.

THE suspension and shutting down of numerous iron mills all over the country is an indication that something is wrong. The Republican doctrine that high tariff makes good times is at present out of joint, or if correct the Republican statesmen should come to the rescue and make it higher.

THE electrical apparatus by which doomed criminals will be put to death in New York consists of a chair, probably of iron. The current will be sent from arm to arm of the subject, or from the head to the spine. The exact location of the poles will, no doubt, vary with the subject and the opinion of physicians.

THE Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York has determined to forego the usual celebration of St Patrick's day this year, on the ground it would be foolish if not criminal to spend so much money on St. Patrick when Parnell needs it so much. They will devote what it would cost to celebrate to helping the Parnell and the Irish cause.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on Tuesday signed an order extending the time from March 15, 1889, to May 1, 1889, within which the railway mail service shall be brought under the operation of the civil service law and rules. This extension is made upon the representation of Civil Service Commissioner Lyman that the organization of the service could not be accomplished earlier than May 1.

STATESMAN, anxious to serve their country, in the last few years have devised numerous ways to make themselves solid with the veterans and catch the soldiers vote. It was reserved however, for the Honorable Mr. Martin, a member of the Illinois legislature to cap the climax when he offered a resolution in that body, "That all honorably discharged soldiers be permitted to practice law without examination."

ADVICES from Washington say there is no prospect of an immediate change of the office of Solicitor General. Judge Jenks, the present incumbent, having been requested by Attorney General Miller to remain in his position until the end of the present term of the United States Supreme Court in May next. It is said that Judge Harry White, of Indiana, is an applicant for the position and that he has the endorsement of Senator Quay.

THE Supreme Court of West Virginia, met on Tuesday and decided in the Goff-Wilson Gubernatorial mandamus case that Governor Wilson is entitled to hold over until such time as the contest between Fleming and Goff shall have been settled, or, in other words, Goff is not entitled to the seat on the ground that the returns were not declared by the Legislature. The fight will now be between Wilson and Carr on a quo waranto proceeding.

THE question as to the length of the term for which constables were elected is being agitated throughout the State. In the Act providing for the election of assessors for three years, it says that they shall be elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1889. But in the bill providing for the election of constables for three years, it says that they shall be elected on the third Tuesday of February next. The omission of the year in the last case causes the difference of opinion.

ENOUGH returns from the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday, have been received to indicate that the constitutional amendment has been defeated by a decided majority. The prohibitory amendment was a most important issue and comparatively little interest was manifested throughout the State on the other amendments. In Nashua and other cities vigorous efforts were made by the women, who stood all day at the polls soliciting votes and aiding the temperance movement in every possible way.

ON the evening of March the 8th an earthquake shock was perceptibly felt in a number of eastern Pennsylvania cities and towns. Great alarm was manifested by the people who experienced the strange sensation the tremor occasioned. Lebanon, Carlisle, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Gettysburg and Reading all were in the course of the disturbance. In some of these places buildings swayed, windows rattled and a deep rumbling sound was heard. No damage resulted from the shock.

THE present depression of the iron trade throughout the country says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, naturally excites a great deal of attention and the almost universal opinion of manufacturers is that over-production is the cause of the trouble. Previous to the Presidential election the Republican newspapers and stump speakers admonished the people not to vote in approval of tariff reform for the reason that the triumph of such a movement would break down that policy which protects the American workingman and stimulates and encourages home industries.

Tariff reform received a temporary backset and the Republican party has absolute control o. the affairs of the country yet the list of financial failures grows larger each day and the "protective tariff" has manifestly failed to do the work for which it is intended.

The vast majority of voters who in November last cast their ballots in condemnation of the monopolistic policy know now that there is no doubt as to the wisdom of their course.

Now is the time for the misguided workingman to look about him. Let him reflect on the actual condition of affairs and if his mind be not poisoned against equitable taxation he is sure to reach the conclusion that the time has come to wipe away the barrier which prevents honest competition and robs the many for the benefit of the few.

THE Supreme court, says the Allentown *Democrat*, has reversed the decision of Judge Albright in reference to the pay of constables for their monthly inspection among liquor dealers. Under the Brooks High License law of 1887, the constables are required to visit every hotel in their several bailiwicks at least once a month, but by a singular oversight no compensation was provided for. The constables of Lehigh county formed a league about a year ago and Reuben Semmel, the constable of North Whitehall, brought a suit against the County Commissioners for mileage which he claimed for making his monthly inspection. He alleged that he traveled 25 miles each time he made the trip. Judge Albright decided the case in favor of Mr. Semmel, and the County Commissioners appealed to the Supreme Court, which last week reversed the decision of the lower Court. The decision was watched with great interest as it affects every constable in the State, since these officials are, under the decision, required to make these inspections without receiving pay therefor. In the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Henninger, of Lehigh county, last week introduced a bill providing for a fee of 50 cents and a mileage to constables for the extra work imposed upon them by the high license law.

A MISTAKE was made in the settlement between the Treasurer and county at the last auditors settlement, by which the Treasurer, Thomas E. Howe, instead of being credited with $15,942,64 the amount paid out by him on orders drawn by the Poor Directors was only credited with the sum of $13,000, a difference in favor of Mr. Howe, of $2,942,-64. On Monday last the County Auditors presented a petition to the court, asking leave to make the correction and a petition was also presented from the County Commissioners, setting forth the same facts and joining with the auditors in asking to have the account corrected. The court directed the auditors to meet and restate the account making the neccessary correction which they accordingly did.

THE Indianapolis *News*, which supported Harrison during the campaign in the belief, often expressed, that Blaine would have no part in a Harrison administration, now says: "Had it been a plain and palpable fact any time before the election that Mr. Blaine would be the Secretary of State, General Harrison would have failed to carry Indiana and New York, and have been defeated." Of Blaine the *News* says: "In adroitness, unscrupulousness, influence, and information he bestrides that cabinet like Colossus. It looks very much as if the asservation of the Blaine people were true, that 'no matter who was nominated it would be a Blaine administration.'"

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia, in response to a request for his views upon the subject of the Prohibition amendment, writes the following letter:

"I believe constitutional amendments to be extreme measures, which should be adopted only in case of supreme necessity. I believe, as far as I am capable of forming a judgment on the subject, that high license and other laws enacted to preserve the people from intemperance, if duly enforced, would be quite sufficient to attain the desired end—that, is as far as mere legislation can attain in. More stringent laws could be enacted if found necessary without touching the constitution itself."

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Monday. Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

John F. Swift of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

John D. Washburn of Massachusetts, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Switzerland.

George S. Tichenor of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Vice Isaac H. Maynard, resigned.

THE people of Maine, with great alacrity and enthusiasm, voted a prohibitory amendment into their State Constitution; but on Wednesday last the Maine House of Representatives, by a vote of 84 to 48, passed a bill providing for the license of drug stores to sell liquor in quantities not exceeding a quart, on a physician's prescription. This is practically turning the drug stores into saloons. The bill, it is said, will pass the Senate.

NEARLY 14,000 persons attended the Inauguration ball at Washington at $5. per ticket.

The Lesson in Iron.

The failure of the Reading Iron Works, one of the largest iron companies in the State, with a full half million on the wrong side of the balance sheet, only emphasizes the lesson that iron producers in Pennsylvania should have learned long ago.

Our iron producers are fully, indeed excessively, protected against foreign competition, and the large profits realized some years ago seem to have clouded the judgment of many experienced men in the business. They were unmindful of the fact that the production of iron, like the production of everything else in this progressive age, could continue a profitable business only when the best possible advantages were connected with the best possible management. The time was when a furnace could be built one year and pay for itself out of the profits the next year; but the swift mutations of business and trade not only forbid such profits as enduring, but, as a rule, invoke competition to destroy all profits.

One-half of all the iron establishments of Pennsylvania are now unfitted for the successful production of iron. Where iron can be produced at the minimum cost, because of perfection of machinery, location and management, it can be profitably manufactured in the State, but the sooner the lesson that iron establishments cannot carry heavy capitalization and make money, and that they cannot be successful except with every possible advantage in favor of cheapness of product, the sooner will the iron business of Pennsylvania get down to a healthy and safe basis.

While iron is made in this State as low as $13 per ton in establishments specially favored by completeness of facilities and location, the average cost of producing iron is about $16 per ton. If iron could not be produced cheaper elsewhere in this country, there might be hope for all such establishments in this State; but when Alabama, with illimitable iron, coal and limestone in the same localities, can produce iron at $10 per ton, how long can Pennsylvania iron works prosper? We have special iron products which will long command the markets of the country, and we have favored localities which with perfect facilities can compete with any; but there the profitable production of iron in this State is stopped by the irresistible logic of facts and figures.

The imperative lesson that all must learn in the production of iron in Pennsylvania is the universal business law that now demands the utmost cheapness of product, and that is forbidden when excessive capitalization or the absence of perfection in location and facilities confront the management. It is simply the law of common sense applied to practical business, and we are just beginning to understand that the laws of common sense and of public necessity apply with full severity to the iron producers of Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Times.*

A Call for Greater Liberality.

The regular appropriation bills passed at the late session of Congress covers a total of $281,878,695. Pensions lead in this aggregate with $81,750,000. The next is the postoffice department with $66,605,000, but this is covered, save a small deficiency, by the postal receipts. The total appropriations for the army and navy amount to about half the pension bill. Yet President Harrison seems to think the country is not doing its duty by the veterans, and others, especially the others, would open the doors wider, which means the dependent pension bill vetoed by the late President and kindred measures that would have passed but for the known opposition and the certainty they would receive a veto. We think it quite within moderation to estimate the pension appropriations before the close of the present administration at $130,000,000 a year.

Fifteen years ago, General Garfield, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated the estimate for that time, about thirty millions a year, indicated the flood tide of pension appropriations. They would probably remain stationary, he said, quoting the Commissioner of Pensions, and then a decline would set it.

Well, we are getting an idea of the decline. About $90,000,000 next year, $100,000,000 the year later, and so on indefinitely. The American people are very generous, and are willing, nay, solicitous, that every needy and deserving veteran, disabled from the pursuits of life, should be well provided for. There is no difference of opinion about that. But the pension system has long gone beyond these bounds and has become an immense machine of extravigance and jobbery. There are pension claim agents who boast their millions, and in their greed we get at the secret of the eternal clatter for "more liberal pensions," as if the government has been anything else but generous beyond all precedent.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Danger of Plutocracy.

The Richmond *Times* in a recent issue sounds a note of warning to the people of the United States over the frightful growth of plutocracy in the country, as evidenced by the men high in official position. It calls attention to the fact that, first or all, Mr. Morton, holding the second office in the gift of the people, is indebted for his office to the length of his own purse and the influence which his "barl" gives him with other members of the moneyed classes. He it was who selected by the Chicago Convention for Vice President, in accordance with the advice of Senator Ingalls, to nominate "some fellow like Phelps, of New Jersey, who could get contributions from manufacturers and Wall street," and it was certainly not his statesmanship but his money that made him Vice-President. Then, again, there is Wanamaker, whose case is too well known to need repetition. Because he was instrumental in raising the largest subscription—$400 000—for the corruption fund which enabled Quay to buy New York and Indiana for Harrison, he has been rewarded with a Cabinet position which in the earlier days of the Republic could only have been commanded by a statesman of acknowledged ability. The indifference of the people to all these things and their apparent willingness to bow beneath the yoke of the plutocrat is the most alarming feature of the situation.

A NUMBER of New York and western capitalists have organized a corporation under the title of the American Meat Company, which proposes to engage in all the branches of the cattle and beef industry, from the raising of stock to the retailing of the product. The capital is fixed at $25,000,000, of $15,000,000 are to be issued forwith. It is announced that in exchange for property $7,000,000 of the stock has been already taken, and it is stated that several millions are to be offered the public at something below par. The slaughter houses of the concern are located at Kansas City.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following; Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewhart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

The Scramble for Office.

The rush of office-hunters at Washington is far greater than ever before upon the induction of a new administration into office. Secretary Blaine found it necessary to hide himself in a retiring room on Friday, Secretary Noble took refuge in the Pension office and Postmaster General Wanamaker got ready to spend Saturday and Sunday at his home in Philadelphia. There are already from five to twenty-five applicants for every office in the gift of the administration. After twenty five years of absence from power the Democratic party made nothing like the unseemingly scramble for place when Mr. Cleveland was installed in the presidency that is now indulged in by the grand old party of great moral ideas.

According to the Washington correspondents the Republican ex office holders who were made to vacate their places under the Cleveland administration are almost to a man applying for reinstatement by President Harrison. They fondly imagine that the fact that they lost their offices under a Democratic administration constitutes a better claim to appointment by the present administration than any that can possibly be presented. But as a rule they are doomed to disappointment. The spoils of office will be distributed by the Republican Senators and Congressmen. Many of these are new men and will take care of their particular friends. They laugh to scorn the sentimental politics of the ex-office holders. Poetic justice is too ethetial for their serious consideration. The whirligig of time has also brought new friends to the older Senators and Congressmen. New wine, therefore, will be put into old bottles, even if it should have the effect of bursting things.

In the fierce assault that is being made upon the administration by the hungry horde of office-hunters the civil service rules will most likely fare very ill. The pegs by far outnumber the holes. In order that the number of the latter may be increased, an effort will be made to induce the administration to ignore or evade the provisions of the civil service law. Already the organ of Secretary Blaine, the New York *Tribune*, urges that appointments in the railway mail service be made without regard to that law. Unless the President shall put his foot down firmly the spoilsmen of his party will cause him to violate his civil service pledges before he shall have been three months in office. It will not be long before the country will know what stuff he is made of. It is to be hoped that the office-hunting brigade will compel him to an early decision.

A Public Scandal.

The appointment and confirmation of John Wanamaker as Postmaster General, without protest from a single journal or leader of the Republican party, is an extraordinary incident.

The caustic and dreaded "Junius," in writing to a corrupt politician of his time, said: "If you choose to keep a mistress, that is a matter of your private conscience. But when you flaunt her in public places it is an offense against political morals."

If the Republican leaders choose to make use of a canting Pharisee to collect corruption funds for the purpose of carrying elections, that is a matter of their private consciences. But when they reward this purveyor to bribers by giving him a Cabinet office it is a shameless offense against public morals.

Mr. Wanamaker never before held any position of public trust. He is as ignorant of the public business as he is of matters of higher statesmanship. His only claim to distinction in political affairs is that he raised $400,000 and turned it over to Boss Quay, a notorious corruptionist and the pardoner of bribers, upon the latter's assurance that the money should be used to help elect Harrison. Of the exact manner of its use Mr. Wanamaker has said: "I didn't want to know."

And for this service he is made a Cabinet officer! President Harrison's grandfather would have kicked out of his room any politician who should have dared to make such a suggestion to him.—*N. Y. World.*

Parentalism Run Mad.

Some very excellent reasons have been urged against the form of compulsory education proposed in bills under consideration at Harrisburg. It is easy enough to show that these schemes cannot be made operative. But the ideal of universal intelligence has such a taking character that the principle of compulsory education finds favor even at the hands of those who unfavorably criticise the crude plans for enforcing it.

There is danger in this attitude. Philanthrophy usually finds the means of attempting the thing it deems to be good; and it is becoming more and more the fashion to lean upon the State for the accomplishment of objects that should be left to the private individual. When the State undertakes to provide a common rudimental education in free schools to children who may avail themselves of the privilege it has gone to the utmost extent advisable in that direction. To step in between the parent and the child, and compel an acceptance of the State bounty, is a stretch of authority unwarranted by any advantage to be obtained or by any danger to be averted.

The State is a poor father or mother; and in assuming parental relations it weakens the responsibility which naturally belongs to those who bring children into the world. Schools filled with children driven into them br State constabulary would be very different institutions from the schools we now have. —*Phila. Record.*

Fortunes of Dudley.

During the past few days there has been no little talk as to Colonel W. W. Dudley and his treatment by President Harrison. In Indiana Dudley is both blamed and given credit for the part he played in the last campaign. Jealousy and enmity have had a great deal to do with the feeling against him. The practical politicians who assembled here during the past few days showed considerable interest in his welfare. It is told, and with every evidence of truth, that Dudley gave up a lucrative business here to go to New York to take part in the management of the national campaign committee, and this he did, it is claimed, at the urgent request of President Harrison. What is creating the trouble now is that Harrison appears inclined to ignore him. It is said that Dudely has been actually snubbed, and those who pretend to be acquainted with the facts are sore. One thing told is that while Indiana Republicans are doing nothing for Dudley other persons outside the State have found it necessary to keep up the expenses of attorneys for him.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Kiver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

—There is a man in Hartford who has worked at forty-six different trades. He forms a sort of a trade union all by himself.

—Some of the Mormon women are giving trouble. Three of them lately eloped, one of them with a railroad brakeman and the other two with drummers.

—An empty freight car, which was carried off in the Mississippi cyclone of three years ago, has just been found in a swamp ten miles from the spot where it was picked up.

—Up to the present time 80,000,000 rabbit skins have been exported from New Zealand alone, and yet the number of rabbits in that country has not perceptibly decreased.

—A girl named Annie Diamond committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y., because she was jilted by an actor. That Miss Diamond was a fool of the 6-karat kind, goes without saying.

—Joe Avery, a small boy of Cornwallis, Ore., while sick and delirious, swallowed a thermometer which the doctor placed in his mouth to test his temperature. He suffered terribly, but may recover.

—Druid Hill Park, in Baltimore, seems to be the Mecca of suicides. Professor Devon, who killed himself there on Saturday, is the twenty-second person who has killed himself there since the park was opened to the public.

—Miss Mildred Maddox, of Brewton, Ala., dressed up as a tramp and attempted to frighten her mother. The disguise was perfect, and Mrs. Maddox emptied the contents of a shotgun into her daughter's body. The girl will recover.

—A strange accident has befallen a young lady of Cherveux, France. She was playing with a little child on her lap, when she suddenly threw back her head and remained motionless. A hairpin had penetrated her skull. She never recovered consciousness, and expired a short time afterward.

—Mrs. Mary Arndt, a lady about 30 years old, living at Calhoun, Ind., a small station on the Lake Shore road, was taken sick several days ago and was confined to her bed. The second night of her illness her hair, which was jet black, began to whiten, and by morning it had turned completely white. The woman has recovered and is an object of considerable interest.

—There has been a revival of religion at Moberly, Mo., and among the conversions was that of a man who had been a very hard case. When he went foreward in the church to make a profession of his faith he surprised the parson and people by handing to the former a bottle half full of whisky and a slug shot. He said that he proposed to renounce all his evils.

—The Warren Tube Works at Warren, Ohio, which cost $250,000 to erect, three years ago, was on Monday appraised at $30,-000, and will be offered at Sheriff's sale on April 13th. Akron capitalists built the plant, which, after running a few months passed into the hands of a receiver. The property has four times been offered by the Sheriff, and three times appraised.

—An extensive postage stamp show will be held in New York city next week. Nearly all the old "Postmaster's stamps" will be on exhibition, including the only one in existence that was issued in New Haven, Conn. It was not an adhesive stamp, but was joined on the envelope. From the fact of its being the only one known it is valued at a fabulous sum. No price has ever been fixed on it. It is of a dark red color and was issued in 1845.

—The Scott foundry, rolling mill, the new pipe mill, and forge of the Reading Iron Works, which failed last week, closed down for an indefinite period on Monday afternoon, and will probably not resume operations until the affairs of the concern are settled. The sheet mill has been closed for some time, and the Company's only establishments at work are the blast furnaces and a portion of the tube mill. The works which closed yesterday employed in their busiest times 1,800 men and boys.

—On Wednesday of last week Donald Frazer, a watchmaker, forty years old, residing at Bryn Mawr, Pa., fired two shots at his wife on and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Frazer's life was saved by the bullets striking the steel ribs in her corset and glancing off. Last April Frazer was tried at Norristown for shooting at a railroad watchman, and was adjudged insane. He was committed to an asylum and remained there until October, when he was discharged and returned to his home.

—On Monday afternoon a boiler thirty feet long in the forging department of the Cleveland rolling mills exploded with terrific force. One part of it went west and crashed into Hugh Graham's house, 500 feet away, and bounding off, buried itself beneath the foundation of a house a dozen yards distant. At the mill there were thirty men near the boiler when it exploded. James Barr, a helper, and Thomas Dorsey, foreman, were killed and eleven persons, including those mentioned, were injured, Anton Vendelofski seriously.

—The Edgar Thompson Steel Works are beating the record on outputs of steel at the present time. The first turn on Thursday, working eight hours, turned out 45 heats, or 463 tons. On the same day, No. 2 turn made 67 heats, the amount of steel being made at that time reaching 692 tons. Friday, the first turn, working 12 hours, made the unprecedented record of 71 heats, equal to 729 tons. The third eight-hour turn working Saturday, turned out 30 heats, which is only a fraction less than 318 tons of steel. Every day's run increases the output, and within the present week some bigger runs are expected. The above record is the greatest in the world.

—John Ericsson, the great engineer, who gained a worldwide reputation as the inventor and builder of the Monitor, died at his home, on Thursday night in New York City, of cystitis. Capt. Ericsson came of a family of engineers. His brother and his nephew having all gained renown in Europe by the originality of their engineering feats. Capt. John Ericsson at the age of ten constructed a minature saw mill and pumping machine that attracted great attention in Sweden at the time. At seventeen he entered the Swedish army as an ensign, and rapidly received promotion for the ingenuity displayed in getting up plans of fortifications and maps. During his early life he was to Europe what Eddison is to America. In 1839 he came to America, and in 1841 began to build the Princeton, the first naval vessel that ever carried her machinery under the water line, out of reach of hostile shot.

—A bold bank robbery surprised the people of Norwood, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., last Saturday. F. L. Smith, cashier of the Norwood Bank, was alone in the building about noon, when Charles Phelps, the Post Office clerk, entered and asked for some stamps. Mr. Smith stepped into the vault to get them, when Phelps quickly closed the door and turned the combination, locking the cashier in. He then took all the available money, which only amounted to $278, and decamped. Meanwhile a customer entered the bank and saw what happened. He heard the cashier cailing to him from the vault, and, being instructed as to the combination, released him. Prompt action was taken to prevent Phelps crossing the border, but nothing was heard of the robber until the midnight train arrived and he was discovered as one of the passengers. He was kept in charge of two officers over Sunday, and was taken to the Canton jail on Monday.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks; a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs, Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit a continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of Dutos, Trusses, Shoulder Braces for ladies and gents, Bandages, Family Syringes, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes. All the leading Proprietary Medicines of the day. Cod Liver Oil Preparations, Malt Extracts. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year-old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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What a Comfort!

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and makes the Shoes WEAR BETTER.

Don't let the women have all the best things, but use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

ONCE A WEEK FOR MEN.

ONCE A MONTH FOR WOMEN.

I find it a tip top Harness Dressing.

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Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured.

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Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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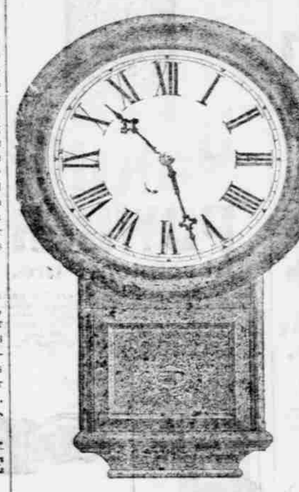

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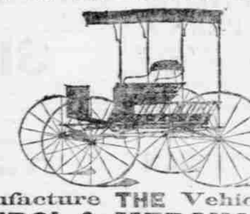

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It is Palatable as Milk.

It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

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It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

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WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, listless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "gone," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, restless nights, confused and unrefreshing sleep, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, complicated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. However complicated your disease has become, no matter what stage it is, or how many of the symptoms enumerated above you have, you may be sure that a greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it is, or how many of the symptoms enumerated above you have, you may be sure that a greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it is, or how long standing, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other fatal maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the liver, stomach and through that great blood-purifying organ cleanses the system of all blood taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all those diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating remedy. Even Fever Sores, Open Leg, Bad Sores, and Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Blood Poisons, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Rip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or "Bull Neck," and Enlarged Glands. Send 10 cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same number for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and strength and bodily health will be obtained.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its wonderful power over this terrible fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive to a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic or strengthening, alterative or blood-cleansing, and pectoral or nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all

Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 13, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Beautiful spring!

—Next Sunday is St. Patrick's Day.

—The wild geese have commenced moving northward.

—Licensed spring tooth harrows cheap at Dutton & Son's.

—R. C. Patt is expected to visit our town in the near future. (?)

—The warm weather is causing the snow to be fast disappearing.

—Editor Creery, of the Carrolltown *News*, was in town on Wednesday.

—When you want job printing of any kind done call at this office.

—Rumor says we are to have three new stores in our town this spring.

—The blue birds have made their appearance and we hope they have come to stay.

—A couple "ching chongs" have opened a laundry in the basement of the Blair House.

—Mr. John J. Davis, of Cambria township, fell on an ax on Thursday and cut his leg badly.

—The *Local News*, of this place, which suspended two weeks ago, resumed publication last week.

—Mrs. John T. Griffith, of Kane, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in this place the present week.

—This ought to be the most cheerful season of the year. No man can borrow trouble when it's Lent.

—A chestnut tree twenty-three and one-half feet in circumference is the pride of Perry valley, Perry county.

—The Ebensburg Cornet Band was out on Tuesday evening and serenaded several citizens. They have improved a great deal lately.

—McDonald at Loretto keeps constantly on hands the best codfish, mackeral, herring, cheese, etc., at lowest prices for spot cash or trade.

—Mr. Anthony Sell, one of Allegheny township's progressive farmers is making preparations for building a fine new barn during the coming summer.

—Rev. Father Smith, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, this place, delivered a very eloquent temperance lecture to his congregation on Sunday last.

—Mr. Geo. C. K. Zahm and his daughter, Mrs. F. H. Barker, of this place, took their departure on Thursday morning for Harrisburg, to attend the funeral of Mr. Zahm's brother.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—The Johnstown *Weekly Democrat* last week ended its twenty-sixth year of existance. It is a large, well-printed newspaper, full of news, and is a credit to its publisher, Mr. L. D. Woodruff.

—Mr. George Lentz, of Allegheny township, has a calf that is a curiosity, having part of its body covered with black curly wool while the balance of its body has a natural coat of hair.

—Messrs. Hooper, Bro. & Thomas, of the Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa., want an energetic man in this neighborhood to sell their stock. Write them for terms and particulars.

—The borough council has sold one of the old hand engines, the "Juniata," and a lot of leather hose to South Fork, Cambria county. The amount received for it was $200.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth avenue, N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column. 22-4t.

—The silver watch and chain held for chances by G. Laurie Bearer, of Susquehanna township, was chanced off on Monday, March 11, Mr. Francis J. Keifer was the fortunate person who drew it. It's a dandy.

—Mr. Edward Lilly, son of Steward Lilly, of the Cambria County Almshouse, paid Johnstown a visit on Wednesday. Mr. Lilly will soon become a resident of our city, and will be as welcome as the flowers in May.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—Messrs. Foster & Quinn successors to Geis, Foster & Quinn, the wholesale and retail dry goods merchants of Johnstown, have a new advertisement in this issue of the FREEMAN and it will pay our readers well to read and make a note of it.

—Just received at C. T. Roberts' variety store an elegant assortment of wall papers and borders, also jewelry, stationery, cigars, groceries, toys, shoes, rubbers, gents' furnishing goods, notions, etc., etc. Give him a call, secure bargains and be happy.

—Mr. R. R. Tibbott, of Morrellville, formerly of this place, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday, and besides being glad to see an old friend and neighbor, he left us under obligations for a fine lot of apples which he left at our office. They were of different varieties and the finest specimens we have seen for some time.

—The superintendent of the Altoona natural gas company has just returned home from the scene of operations in Indiana county and reports the well to be down 2,980 feet and the indications for a good gas well as being first class. The depth and thickness of the sand indicate that if gas is not found a big oil well may be.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Jacob Perch, tax collector of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, was taken with a fit of sneezing one day last week. He sneezed violently at short intervals for fifteen minutes. When the paroxysms were finally quieted it was found that four of Perch's ribs had been broken, so violent was the shock to his frame from the convulsions.

—In this issue of the FREEMAN will be found the card of James M. Walters, Esq., of Johnstown, as a candidate for the nomination for District Attorney at the next Democratic primary election. Mr. Walters has always been an active, working Democrat, is competent to perform the duties of the office and if nominated and elected would be a faithful guardian of the interests of the commonwealth.

—The late John A. O'Hara, of Ebensburg had a life insurance policy in the New England Mutual Life of Boston. His policy was taken out in September last. Proofs of his death were sent to the home office on the 6th inst, and to-day (Thursday) the draft for the full amount of the claim was received by L. Strayer, district agent and paid to Mrs. Annie O'Hara, widow of the deceased mentioned.

—Mrs. Alexander Hanna, of Apollo, Armstrong county, was born on the 9th of March. She was married on the 9th of March. Two of her children were born on the 9th of March, and one died on that day of the month. A brother of hers died on the 9th of March. Last Saturday, the 9th of March, the ninth anniversary of her marriage, Mrs. Hanna started to visit a relative. As she was crossing one railroad track to get to a train on another, she was run over by the Eastern Express and instantly killed.

—One-horse power fodder cutter cheap at Dutton's.

—Miss Maggie Rhey, who has been absent for several weeks on a visit to friends in Kansas, returned home on Sunday.

—Mr. Richard Owens, of Cambria township, on Wednesday last sold his farm to Mr. Celestine Luther, of Carroll township.

—The photograph gallery of Mr. Joseph Farabaugh at Carrolltown, will close for an indefinite period on Saturday, March 23d. All parties wishing work will do well to call on him before the above date.

—J. S. Hession was brought to jail on Saturday night from Gallitzin, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon a little seven year old girl named Parks from Benscreek. Hession is sixty-two years of age, the father of eleven children and denies the charge.

—Spring will soon be here and the time for throwing off your heavy winter shoes and getting something lighter and neater for summer is at hand. For the best assortment of shoes to be found in Ebensburg visit R. L. Davis' shoe store on Julian street where you will find just what you want and at prices that defy competition.

—A break in our press on Thursday prevented us from getting our paper out at the usual time, but thanks to our friend Ed. Luther, whom we pressed into service on Thursday night we got the break repaired and were able to go to press this (Friday) morning. For a quick and neat job of blacksmithing Ed. is the man to call on.

Mrs. Jane Benis, an old lady about seventy years of age, who has for a number of years resided by herself about two miles south of town, at what is known as the "California mill," was discovered to be sick and in a helpless condition, and was taken to the almshouse on Sunday last, much against her will as she had always refused to go to that institution.

—A freight train was wrecked Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock at a point about a mile and a half above East Conemaugh. The wreck was caused by a "shoe" falling off a brake bar and derailing a truck. Ten cars were piled up on top of each other and badly demolished. Jack Sweeny, a brakeman, who resides in Millville, saved his life by jumping. The tracks were entirely blockaded and detained the trains for some hours.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—Three young men returning from a wake in Altoona early on last Wednesday morning, saw flames shooting out of a house on Union avenue. They broke in the front door and found Sadie Maistrom, colored, in bed and enveloped in flames. She was literly roasted and has since died. John H. Williams, who escaped from the back door as the men entered, has been arrested on the charge of setting the bed on fire. He is a white man and the two have been living together as man and wife. Williams' hands were badly burned.

—We learn that Mr. Daniel C. Zahm, a brother of George C. K. Zahm, Esq., of this place, died at Harrisburg on Wednesday morning. The deceased was well known to our older citizens having resided here for a number of years and at one time was publisher of the *Democrat and Sentinel*. He was married about 1860 to Miss Lucretia Rodgers, of this place, a sister of Mr. Lewis Rodgers, and who died two or three years after her marriage. Mr. Zahm left this place about twenty-five years ago and for a number of years has been a resident of Harrisburg.

—McDonald still holds the fort at Loretto, Pa., and is selling goods at rock bottom prices for spot cash or good marketable produce as follows: Sugars, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; green and black teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffees, 15, 23 and 27 cents per pound; 5 boxes essence of coffee, 10 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 boxes baking powder, 10 cents; 2 boxes of yeast, 10 cents; 6 boxes (1200) matches, 10 cents; 6 pieces star soap, 25 cents; 6 pounds hominy, 25 cents; 6 pounds of oat meal, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 4 pounds best rice, 25 cents; 2 good brooms, 30 cents; 2 good wash boards, 30 cents; molasses, 30 cents per gallon; good syrup, 40 and 50 cents per gallon; lamp oil, 10 and 15 cents per gallon; best black oil, 40 cents per gallon; flour, $1.15 per sack; salt $1.25 per barrel; chop, $1.35 per hundred pounds. Dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., etc., at equally low prices for spot cash or trade. We refuse no trustworthy neighbor a short accommodation 30 or 60 days at the above prices.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., Feb. 27th, 1889.

DEAR FREEMAN:—The non-appearance of the Carrolltown items in your estimable journal last week was due to an overworked conditon of your correspondent. In fact there is little news of interest to chronicle this week, but such as we have found you shall have.

Mr. Anselm Eckenrode while moving through a steam saw-mill in Susquehanna township on Friday of last week stepped on one of the wheels and had the toes on one foot mangled. As a result he is now minus of two toes and has a very sore foot.

Mr. John Biller, an aged citizen of Carroll township, passed "to the other shore" on Sunday night last. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place on Tuesday morning. Deceased was about 72 years of age.

James C. Easly, Esq., of this place, has been suffering with a soreness of his blind eye for the past week or so, and on Tuesday the pupil bursted, a mattering substance issuing therefrom. The optic is less painful now.

The ditting of Mr. William Noel has mostly been taken to Hastings, and the family will follow on Monday next.

On Tuesday next T. S. Williams will remove the wholesale liquor store connected with the distillery to the Rist property, and will hereafter run it in his own name. The distillery will resume operations on or about the 1st of April.

The sun waxeth stronger and the "beautiful" will soon have to go.

Otto, youngest son of Hon. J. J. Thomas, who was seriously ill with pneumonia for the past week or so, is at this writting slightly improved and some faint hopes of his recovery are entertained.

If you closely observe the motions of Albert Feighner, of this place, when he comes to Ebensburg with his team, you will discover him intently watching the tails of horses to find who stole the ribbons from his team the other day. TOM.

Communication.

DEAR EDITOR:—I see by the papers that the colored people were represented about one year ago, in the courts of Cambria county, by a man called "Shad" Jones as a juror. Now this same man was in town last week, and with his big mouth performed his usual pranks of putting three eggs in his mouth and drinking a glass of beer for the amusement of those who would buy the beer for him, making a fool out of himself and disgracing the colored race, this is a nice specimen to be put on the jury to represent the colored race. There are plenty of good and intelligent colored men in Johnstown and county that would and could fill his place far better

A man who is able to work and would let his wife go the Poorhouse, is not fit for a juror or for anything else. God pity the balance of our race, if "Shad" is the smartest in this county—A nigger! Yes, he is a thoroughbred.

A COLORED CITIZEN.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Stewart Springer. Adultry. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to one year in jail.

Com. vs. Mary Sutton. Receiving stolen goods. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Com. vs. Josephine Coon. Keeping disorderly house. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to one year in jail.

Com. vs. Charles Gray. Aggravated assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to 6 months in jail.

Com. vs. Charles Dudchick. Obtaining goods by false protense. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to ten days in jail.

Com. vs. Thaddeus Reininger. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to 60 days in jail.

Com. vs. John H. Westhook. Forgery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The bills agaist the following parties were ignored: Samuel Daly, larceny; Ferney Howell, assault and battery; Chas. J. Goulden, larceny; James Brady, assault and battery; John Shall and others, assault and battery; John H. Watkins, selling liquor to minors—William H. McMullen, the prosecutor, to pay the costs; Milton Bush, murder.

Com. vs. William James. Fornix et cet. *Nolle pros* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. George W. Piper. Fornix et cet. Jury find defendant guilty. The usual sentence was imposed.

Com. vs. Francis Washington. Fornix et cet. Jury find defendant guilty. The usual sentenced was imposed.

Com. vs. William Parks. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and that the county pay the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Burke. Forgery. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay one half the costs and the prosecutor Simon B. Adams pay the other half.

Com. vs. Catharine Keelan. Selling liquor to minors and on Sunday. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor Patrick Given to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Annie Frankhouser. Carrying concealed deadly weapons. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

Com. vs. Daniel Hildbrand. Keeping a disorderly house and keeping a bawdy house. Jury found defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20, costs and go to jail for one year.

Com. vs. John A. Bittner. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine $20 and costs.

Com. vs. Patrick Given. Carrying concealed weapons. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay the costs and go to jail for 10 days.

SECOND WEEK.

Gallitzin A Christy vs. James Mitchell et al. Trespass Quare Clausum Fregit. Continued.

Wm. H. Sechler, admr., vs. Kittanning Insurance company. Covenant. Continued.

Use H. J. Hopple, sur exr. vs. Peter Boland. Att. Ex. Ordered on Argument List.

First National bank of Altoona, Endorsee vs. C. J. Duncan, endorser. Assumpsit. Continued.

Use Marshall & Weakland vs. School District of East Conemaugh. Appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

F. D. Saupp vs. Philip Seymore et al. Settled.

Henry Dunlap vs. William Ashcraft. Appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

David S. Johnston vs. John Watt et al. Sci. Fa. sur Mech. Lien. Settled.

Jacob J. Weaver vs. John Brenner Ejectment. Continued.

E. P. Baker vs. Plummer, Sides & Co. Assumpsit. Settled.

Catherine L. Marsh vs. Jacob Styles. Case. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $50.

Mrs. Catherine McCloskey vs. Mrs. Ellen Gillespie. Ejectment. Continued.

Harry Ross vs. Charles H. Suppes. Appeal. Settled.

John Sawyer vs. Jacob Thomas et ux. Appeal. Continued.

Caleb A. Gray vs. Augustine Sharbaugh. Assumpsit. Settled.

Philip E. Chapin vs. Cambria Iron Co. Assumpsit. Continued.

Joseph W. Gallaher, et ux., vs. John Flynn et al. Capias Tresspass Quare Clausum Fregit. Continued.

Lewis L. Bailey & Co. vs. G. W. Shiffler. Assumpsit. Defendant confesses judgment for $133.

A. C. Mather & Co. vs. Mrs. R. E. Jones Assumpsit. Settled.

Use School District Gallitzin borough. vs. John H. Myers et al. Assumpsit. Defendant confesses judgment for $255.41.

Use School District of Gallitzin borough vs. F. J. Parish et al. Assumpsit. Defendant confesses judgment for $110.23.

Edward McGlade vs. Elizabeth S. Lytle et al. Ejectment. Jury find for defendant.

School Report.

Average Enrolled. attendance.

TEACHERS.	Room.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Visitors.
Allie Lloyd	1	28	30	60	23	24	49	1
Effie Myers	2	20	13	33	17	12	29	0
Mollie Evans	3	12	17	29	10	14	24	0
Annie Jones	4	18	14	32	14	10	24	0
A. R. Read	5	9	15	24	7	11	18	3
Totals		97	89	186	83	71	154	4

Report of Ebensburg school for month ending March 5, 1889.

Class leaders—Room No. 1—A class, Walter Jones; B class, June Davis; C class, David Ludwig. Room No. 2—A class, Olney Davis; B class, Herbie Evans. Room No. 3—A class, Maud Richardson; B class, Minnie Kirschner. Room No. 4—A class, John James; B class, Annie Shields. Room No. 5—A class, Helen Murray; B class, Della Folsom.

Pupils who missed no time during the month.

Room No. 1—Walter Jones, Arthur Evans, Edson Hill, Frank Kirschner, Frank Hetler, Loyd Read, Bertie Connell, David Ludwig, Jesse Evans, Emmett Weakland, Ernst Weakland, Frank, Blair, Mary Connell, Edith Barker, Bessie James, June Davis, Netie Evans, Annie Hammond.

Room No. 2—Ollie Connell, Peter Ludwig, Wellington Evans, Olney Davis, Willie Cole, Delile Chute, Herbie Evans, Harry Connell, Elmer Davis, Maud Shenefelt.

Room No. 3—Maud Richardson, Gertie Crouse, Minnie Kirschner, Alice Jones, Ada Jones, May Davis.

Room No. 4—Fred Jones, Annie Shields, Charley Weaklen, Edith Myers John James.

Room No. 5—Della Folsom, Ella Kirschner.

St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Chas. S. Gill, the new proprietor, has made this house a synonym for comfort, elegance and home-like hospitality. Everything that can be done to increase the pleasure of guests has been inaugurated, and the fame of the house extends far and wide among traveling people who are seeking the best stopping place in the Gas City.

—McDonald at Loretto has just received his first instalment of spring goods and the prices cannnot be best in the county. 20 yards plaid dress goods, $1; 16 yards plain dress goods, $1; 16 yards gingham, $1; 12 yards shirting, $1; 8 yards Kentucky jean, $1; 8 yards good ticking, $1, and all other goods at city prices for spot cash or trade.

Loretto Institute.

A Teachers' Local Institute was held at Loretto on Saturday last, in public school building.

There being but a few teachers present in the forenoon, the opening of the session was postponed until after dinner. A large number of teachers and citizens met in the afternoon and in the unavoidable absence of the chairman, W. B. Little, Esq., Superintendent, J. W. Leech, called the meeting to order stating that 'Squire Little had sent his regrets, explaining his absence and expressing his good wishes for those assembled in the educational meeting.

On motion of Miss Rachael McCoy, Prof. Leech was chosen chairman and Miss Annie M. Haid, secretary.

Prof. E. Walker Smith, of Indiana, who will conduct the normal school at Loretto this summer, was present and the chairman called on him to open the subject "Best methods of teaching grammar." Mr. Smith does not believe there is any one "best method" for all. Each teacher may have, and should have, his own best method, but the same method that is best for one may be the poorest for another. He would not teach too much technical grammar nor would he go to the other extreme of doing away with text books altogether. Supt. Leech illustrated by words on the boards, how that much grammar could be taught without the text book and that in spelling and other exercises pupils could become familiar with the parts of speech as applied to certain words determined by their endings. Mr. Geo. Marsden, of Johnstown, gave it as his opinion that the parts of speech could not be taught accurately from words in the spelling book as many words in the language had the the same orthography which placed in different relations to other words represented as many different parts of speech as they had relations. In answer to this A. R. Read said it would be an easy matter, and a good exercise, to build sentences showing such words in their different relations and thus give language lessons along with orthography.

After discussing the subject some further Miss Rachel McCoy was called upon to discuss mental arithmetic. She spoke of the importance of the subject and then referred the subject to Mr. Marsden who dwelt upon its utility as a mathematical and mind-developing study. He would teach it as a separate study in classes, apart from the written arithmetic classes, and would give it as much time and attention as any other branch. Supt. Leech and others spoke on it, all agreeing in its importance and that pupils should learn to recite it without using the book in class.

The chairman then called upon A. R. Read to open the discussion on physiology which he did by speaking of the much useful and practical information to be obtained by a systematic study of the subject, referring to the beautiful and wonderful machinery of the human body and the great interest attached to the subject when it is considered that a knowledge of it may lead to health, happiness and a prolongation of life. Messrs. T. J. Itell, Smith and Supt. Leech also spoke on the subject.

Miss Rose E. Driskell read a well-prepared essay on "Small things." She was followed by Miss Annie M. Hals, who recited in an interesting manner "John Darrell's Dream."

Miss Annie Garret on "How to teach reading," gave some good methods of dealing with this important branch. She would have the words defined and spelled, have all the hard words pronounced after the reading, see that they understand what they read and convey it in an intelligent manner to other. Supt. Leech here paid a high compliment to Miss Garett's success in teaching reading in her school and called upon Prof. Thos. J. Itell to continue the consideration of the subject. Mr. Itell believed the lady had briefly but fully covered the ground in what she had said. He added, the difficulty in teaching reading effectively is a lack of comprehension. Pupils must master the words and get at the sense. Messrs. E. Walker Smith, J. S. Foley and A. R. Read spoke upon the subject, all agreeing that one essential in good reading is getting the thought and expressing it impressively, but a lively discussion for a while ensued on the manner of teaching it. On this Itell and Foley took one side and Smith and Read the other.

The Superintendant closed the discussion with an extemporaneous peroration and then called upon A. R. Read to recite "Shamus O'Brien," which being done the Institute closed. Foley requested all present to meet at St. Augustine next Saturday. P.

A Cambria County Man Shot.

Philip Paul, Chief of Police at Renova, was shot at that place on Tuesday night while putting a prisoner in the lockup and died in a few hours afterwards. The following account of the shooting we clip from the Lock Haven *Express*: About twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the report of a pistol shot rang out on the still night air in the neighborhood of a small building the "lock-up." People who heard the shot were startled at the unusual sound, but paid but little attention to it. The "lock-up" is a small frame building located on an alley, midway between Huron and Ontario avenues. At the time the pistol shot was heard Editor John P. Dwyer, of the Renova *News*, with a friend, was passing along Huron avenue on their way to their homes. They ran at once to the lock-up where they found Chief of Police Paul lying upon the ground in front of the building with a bullet hole in his head.

Mr. Dwyer and his friend gave the alarm at once and the wounded officer was taken to the office of Dr. Reese, on Huron avenue where he and Dr. Weymouth gave all the assistance they could, but without avail. The bullet had entered the officer's head just back of the left ear, near the base of the brain, and had taken a downward course. The physicians probed the wound but were unable to find the fatal ball. When Dwyer and his friend found Officer Paul lying upon the ground in front of the lock-up there was no other person in sight. The door of the lock-up was partly open and the key in the lock, showing conclusively that the officer had been about to place a prisoner in the lock-up when the shot was fired. He lay upon his left side, unconscious, with the blood slowly oozing out of the hole in his head which the assassin's bullet had made. The physicians did all they could for the wounded man, but he died at 2 o'clock this morning, about two hours after receiving the fatal wound.

Mr. Paul was a native of Summerhill township and, if we are not mistaken resided in Wilmore a few years ago, where he has a number of relatives living.

There is a great excitement in Renovo over the murder and the town council have offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the murderer.

I Suffered.

From a very severe cold in my head for months and used everything recommended but could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from any cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known. Feeling grateful for what it has done for me I send this testimonial.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

Resolution of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, by death, our worthy brother, Past Grand James N. Evans, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death, Highland Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., has lost a true and worthy member, and that in respect to his memory the charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That we, the members of Highland Lodge, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted brother and sisters of the deceased in the loss of their worthy brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our town papers, a copy sent to the brother and sisters of the deceased, and entered upon the minutes of our Lodge.

WALTER DAVIS, CARL RIVINIUS, JOHN LEIGTY, } Committee.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, March 13, 1889:

Joseph Pordrasky and Anna Hotchkiss, Cambria.

William Edmunds, West Taylor township and Jennie Sweeney, Millville.

Samuel R. Rhoddy and Susan Peterson, Somerset county, Pa.

Charles Peterson, Johnstown and Jennie Jackson, Morrellville.

Levi J. Wingard and Susan Bomgardner, Richland township.

DIED.

BILLER.—Died at his home in Carroll township on Monday, March 11th, 1889, Mr. John Biller, aged about 67 years.

TOMLINSON.—Died at the home of her parents in Allegheny township on Monday, March 11th, 1889, Miss Jennie Tomlinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tomlinson, aged about 22 years.

WE have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.
Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Ebensburg, Pa. A never failing spring, stable and outbuilding on premises. Inquire at E. Dutton & Son, hardware store.
Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1888.

FOR SALE.—That large square of high rolling ground, splendid building, containing 3½ acres, fronting on Horner street, two squares east of Centre street, or will divide into lots. Call on or write to P. T. Roberts, Ebensburg, Pa.
March 1, 1889.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Washington township, some time in October last a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
PAUL McKENNA.
Washington Twp., March 8, 1887.-6t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of John A. Blair, assignee of Joseph Gutwald. Having been appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Saturday, April 6th, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, March 8, 1889.-3t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matthias Hoffman, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to us without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPHINE HOFFMAN,
SIMON VAUGHT
Adm'rs of Matthias Hoffman.
Feb. 22, 1889.-6t.

FARM FOR SALE.—There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Lorette, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
HENRY M. HUGHES,
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1889, by J. C. Pugh, Thomas Hart, M. C. Watson, J. R. Caldwell and S. J. Telford under the Act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Indiana Telephone company." The charter and object of which is for constructing, maintaining and leasing lines for telegraph for the private use of individuals, firms, corporations, municipal or otherwise for general business, and for police, fire alarm or messenger purposes or for the transaction of any business in which electricity over or through wire may be applied to any useful purpose, and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
WATSON & TELFORD, Solicitors.
Feb. 22, 1889.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies," Approved May 15th, 1874, John O'Neill, Martin H. Mantley, J. A. Kelly, William M. Findley, William J. Heinsling, John C. Hoover, et. al., citizens of the State of Pennsylvania will on the 15th day of March, 1889, apply to the Governor of said commonwealth to be incorporated under the name of the "Mountain City Natural Gas Co."

The purpose of the proposed corporation is to produce, deal in, transport, store and supply natural gas for light and heat, and it is intended to mine for produce or receive said gas in the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria in the State of Pennsylvania, and supply the same to customers along its main line or lines of pipe and branches and within convenient connecting distances thereof to the citizens of the several leading towns located in said counties where the business is intended to be carried on. Also to supply customers of the city of Altoona and its suburbs and the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., with natural gas for light and heat from said counties. The several routs of the contemplated pipe lines and the towns to be supplied with said natural gas to be more fully and specifically set forth in application for charter, and it is intended that the principal office of said corporation shall be in the city of Altoona, Pa.
J. C. VANDERLIN, Solicitor.
Feb. 15, 1889.—4t.

STATEMENT OF THE AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Dean township for the year ending March 9, 1889.
FRANCIS KOPP, SUPERVISOR.

Dr.

Whole amount of duplicate	$142 16
Cash received from last settlement	94 75
Cash received from County Treasurer	190 81
Cash received of Robert Burgoon	3 50
Scoop plow and hammers	13 00
Total	$443 92

Cr.

By work done on roads	$104 04
By orders lifted	72 88
By am't paid Thos. Gettings for filling buttments	105 00
By repairing bridge	12 50
By am't paid Michael Nagle, Supervisor of Dean township	75 00
Other expenses	13 95
By 34 days work	51 00
By cash work	66 95
Total	$490 09

We, the undersigned auditors do hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.
W. M. HILDEBRAND, H. M. DOMER, } Auditors.
STEPHEN COOPER, Clerk.
MICHAEL NAGLE, SUPERVISOR.

Dr.

Whole am't of duplicate	$172 55
Am't from F. Kopp, Supervisor	35 00
Cash paid out	15 00
Scoop, plow and 2 hammers	10 08
Cash received from taxables	43 40
Total	$276 04

Cr.

By work done on roads	$143 72
By cash paid for work	29 40
By am't returned to County Com'rs	59 09
By scoop, plow and 2 hammers	10 00
By cash work	42 00
Exonerations	9 00
Total	$288 29

We, the undersigned auditors do hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS KOPP, MICHAEL NAGLE, } Auditors.
STEPHEN COOPER, Clerk.
Dean township, March 9, 1889.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE FILED applications for license with Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county to be presented to said Court on Monday, March 18, 1889:

Adams township—John Orris, tavern.

Allegheny township—John H. Eckenrode, tavern.

Ashville borough—Annie Brookbank, Augustine Dougherty, R. J. Free, Joseph Miller, tavern.

Barr township—Harry A. Luther, Anton Reber, tavern.

Cambria borough 1st ward—Charles Boyle, Patrick Boyle, Christian Eger, Patrick Green, Charles Gloor, Francis E. Kelly, Michael Keating, John Kintz, Michael Laffey, Daniel Lysett, Martin Logan, Patrick McLaughlin, Hugh McConnell, Patrick Scanlan, tavern; Jacob Goener, brewery.

Cambria borough 2nd ward—John Burkhard, Mary Burkhard, Arnold Gloor, John Lysett, Charles McGlafferty, Peter Roth, Jacob Shaffer John Scheffaner, Henry Sally, Peter Toner, Lewis Weinzierl, tavern.

Carrolltown borough—B. A. Blum, Julia Binder, Joseph A. Gray, C. A. Farabaugh, John Glasser, Andrew H. Haug, Lawrence Schroth, Joseph Stitch, John Stoltz, John D. Thomas, tavern; B. A. Blum, C. A. Farabaugh, brewers; John J. Hauk, T. Scott Williams, wholesale.

Carroll township—Catharine Baker, James P. Huber, Henry Mellon, Matthew Weakland, tavern.

Chest Springs borough—John Crouse, Dr. J. B. Noonen, tavern.

Chest township—John R. Cordell, Joseph Hipps, Joseph A. Warner, tavern.

Conemaugh 1st ward—Frederick Bender, David Castlow, James O. Darby, F. S. Freidhoff, John Gans, George Held, P. J. Mulverhill, Joseph Riedel, John Schonhardt, tavern.

Conemaugh 2nd ward—Sarah Canvaugh, Thos. R. Daley, Joshua Griffith, John Gerhart F. W. Hoffman, Benj. Kist, John Lurton, Patrick McGinley, Chas. Schmerr, Vogle & Berkey, Joseph Walcher, Wm. L. Webb, tavern; Lambert & Kress; brewers

Conemaugh township—Lawrence Kost, brewer.

Clearfield township—Geo. Harber, John Wallace, tavern.

Croyle township—Peter Brown, Albert Carpenter, John Griffith, Patrick McCall, John D. Weatroth, tavern.

Dean township—Thos. Dunphy, Hugh Hanigan, tavern.

Ebensburg East ward—L. Esterline, tavern.

Ebensburg West ward—P. F. Brown, John Bender, John S. Miller.

East Conemaugh borough—Wm. J. Cannon, Geo. A. Conier, Margaret Kelly, tavern.

Elder township—Luke Bush, Darius & Parke, Caleb A. Gray, Peter Glasser, Jacob Kline, Jacob Krug, Andrew Lawtzr, Jno. Plast, Leonard Hartman, tavern; Fred W. Hauk, wholesale.

Franklin borough—Peter Rubrits, tavern.

Gallitzin borough—P. C. Burk, R. E. Dignan, Victor Dran, Michael Fitzharris, Jos. M. Gunning, Francis P. Gillen, Arnold Lentz, Abraham Livay, Mary Stehle, Henry Seymore, tavern; Andrew Gaugler, brewer; Allen H. Heist, wholesale; D. Lutz & Son, bottling; D. Lutz & Son, H. D. Reiners, wholesale; H. D. Reiners, bottling.

Grubbtown borough—Catherine Beam, tavern.

Johnstown borough 2nd ward—John Coad, Jos. Crouse, John Frank, Christopher Fitzharris, Gottfreed Hoffman, John James, John Kinney, Geo. W. Keagh, W. & D. Kerby, Jobe Morgan, John Tuffoole, Frank O'Donnell, Geo. C. Raab, John Schiffhour, Neal Starkey, Catherine Hoffman, tavern, John Raab, wholesale.

Johnstown borough 3rd ward—Jos. Heiter, Mrs. Theresa Clark, Jos. J. Hornick, C. R. Hauner, Enoch Jones, Mrs. C. Kast, Joseph Kost, Robert E. Lambert, Jas. J. Milligan, M. J. Murphy, Charles McAteer, John J. McCann, Chas. Oswald, Stephen Quirk, Geo. Raab, Robert Sagerson, Benj. Sulka, John V. Shafer, Chas. Weis, tavern; Fisher & Co., Frauenheym & Vitsack, Chas. Stangle, Louis Hillman, Henry G. Ludwig, Ludwig & Son, D. Lutz & Son, wholesale.

Johnstown borough 4th ward—Ernest Emmel, Mendz Kaufman, Jacob Meier, Eckhardt Pfeil, Wm. M. Peters, F. P. Wier, tavern; P. T. Roberts, Conemaugh, brewers; Wm. Thomas, whol

Treatment of Horses.

Though horses are often injured or destroyed by being suffered to drink too much cold water when warm—a much greater number have been ruined by giving grain at improper seasons. It has generally been supposed dangerous to feed grain to a horse that has just come into the stable—very warm and sweaty—but what evidence have we that they have suffered from this cause? Do men fear to eat immediately after quitting the scythe or chopping wood? Horses will not eat much immediately on stopping after a hard drive. What reason then to suppose they have ever suffered from this cause. It is violent exercise immediately after eating that ruins horses and causes distress in all animals that are put to it. And though everyman of reflection knows violent exercise immediately after eating, causes pain in his own stomach, yet many will give horses the most solid food just before commencing the labors of the day. We have seen stage drivers, who have ordered meal and water given to their horses, on stopping for a short time to rest, and is it surprising that some of the horses fell dead? On opening the stomachs of some of these horses, the meal was found in hard cakes, undigested. Violent exercise probably prevented the proper action of the gastric juice on the food.

Men who give their horses no grain, except on extraordinary occasions, will administer a dose just before starting for a day's ride. They would not give it the night preceding, lest its virtues should all evaporate before morning. Such practices ought to be ridiculed if we cannot reason people out of them. We have tried feeding in various ways, and have come to the conclusion that the best and heartiest food should be given at night, and this should be very soon after the horse is put in the stable. He will then soon eat enough to satisfy his appetite and will have time to lie down and rest; his food will serve during the whole of the next day, and he will need but little baiting till he stops again at night.

Farm horses that are never driven rapidly require far less attention than those that are urged to top of their speed, and those which are never driven faster than a walk will live and be useful a third longer than those horses used in coaches. It is fast driving and high feeding that shortens the days of a horse's usefulness.

Swearing and Lying.

In one of the reports received a conscientious teacher writes: "I would like advice at some convenient time on method of punishment for continual swearing and falsehood." A very important question indeed. There are always some circumstances that stagger the stoutest hearts in the management of children, and this one of them. The teacher should tax herself to break up such venemous habits at once. If it can be done by skill and tact, so much the better. If not, try any legitimate means that the circumstances will allow. Consult parents and directors. If every thing fails, kindly ask that such a pupil be removed from the school, and let him feel all the while that the necessity for such action is all owing to his own weakness. If it is a single case it is better by far to deprive him of school privileges for a time than endanger the school. It is not always a hopeless case. When quite small, children tell stories. They have a very vivid imagination, and with but little experience in the world they about conclude that things are true when it is a mere conception of the mind. They are not old enough to use their judgment and have no conscientious scruples about such things as yet. It is a critical period in their budding natures and needs patient and constant oversight and direction. But the habit of swearing cannot be decried too strongly. It is a barrier to progress and lowers manhood. It is the gateway to a corrupt life and shuts one out of the best society. It bars the confidence of the business and social world in general, which everybody needs. It is a virulent poison to any young life and an ever-darkening shadow over advancing age. It corrupts happiness and destroys self control. Both lying and swearing must be driven from the sacred presence of the school-room or playgrounds.

THE minister's wife sat on the front porch mending the clothes of one of her numerous progeny. A neighbor passing stopped in for a social chat. A large work basket, half full of buttons sat on the floor of the porch. After various remarks of a gossipy nature the visitor said:

"You seem to be well supplied with buttons, Mrs. Goodman."

"Yes; very well indeed."

"My gracious! If there ain't two of the same buttons my husband had on his last winter's suit. I'd know 'em anywhere."

"Indeed!" said the minister's wife camly.

"I am surprised to hear it, as all of these buttons were found in the contribution box. So I thought I might as well put them to some use, so I—what! must you go? Well be sure to call again."

A Confidence Game.

"Do you think there is any danger," asked a sweet-faced girl on the ferry-boat the other day, of a gentleman as the boat was about to start.

"Oh, no," he gallantly replied, as he took a seat beside her.

"But the boat may be crushed by the ice!" she gasped as she nestled closer.

"If it is, I will sacrifice my life to save you."

Twenty minutes later he was hunting up and down Woodward avenue with a policeman, looking for sweet-face. His watch was gone.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

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that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

Themost scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 25 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

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VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
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YOU CAN FIND THIS PAPER on file in PHILADELPHIA at the Advertising Bureau of our authorized Agents, REMINGTON BROS. who will contract for advertising at lowest rates.

Lent.

May I take you to the ball?
No, 'tis Lent.
May I take you then to call?
No, 'tis Lent.
May I take you to the tea?
Pray, maiden, go with me.
But, she merely answered,
No, my boy 'tis Lent.

May I take you to the play?
No 'tis Lent.
May I walk with you to-day?
No 'tis Lent.
May I take your Leart away?
Pray, maiden, say not nay,
But she merely answered,
No, my boy, 'tis lent.

The Cultivation of Indigo.

In addition to their vegetable gardens and cornfields, the Indians of Tegucigalpa, Brazil, cultivate and manufacture indigo, which they carry, with other produce, to be sold at the Caribbean ports.

Indigo is produced from an Indigenous and triennial plant which the Indians call "Siquilite," which flourishes luxuriantly in nearly all kinds of soil. It grows to a height of five or six feet, and produces a long, slender leaf of bluish green. An Indian washerwoman merely mashes a handful of the leaves with the clothes she is washing, and never thinks of using the indigo of commerce when the leaf can be had for almost nothing. The land requires but little preparation being merely burned over and broken when the seed is scattered. This is done in April, and the growth is so rapid that it is cut in August. The product of the first year is small, but in the second year it is enormous. In August the men, women, and children go out into the fields and cut from the plants everything green, carrying their bulky loads back to be stacked up near the boilers. The indigo must be cut at the proper time to secure a good product, and one week's delay reduces it by half, owing to a drying up and decomposition of the sap. The Indian method of reduction or manufacture is very crude. The crop is passed between heavy rollers to grind and mash it; this green pulp is then boiled until the blue paste is precipitated, when the water and refuse fibre are poured off. This powder, or blue "cake," is put up in bundles of 150 pounds, or "ceroons," and carried down the rivers to the coast. About 250 pounds of the plant will produce one pound of pure indigo, so it may be imagined the areas cultivated must be very large. The fields near the small village were two miles square. After the cutting of the stems and leaves the roots remain without a sprig until February, when they branch out again.

Meatless Soups.

Soup is both healthful and economical and should form a part of the dinner every day in the year. Many housekeepers remote from markets are deterred from making soup by the mistaken idea that it is necessary to have fresh meat in order to make it. Many very excellent soups are made without meat, and will be found delicate and convenient.

Celery Soup—Wash three roots of celery, and cut in small pieces. Cover with water, and boil thirty minutes. Then press through a colander. Put a quart of milk on to boil, add it to the celery and water in which it was boiled, with half of a small onion chopped fine rub a tablespoonful of flour and butter each together, and stir in the boiling soup. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Duchess Soup—Put a quart of milk in a sucepan to boil, with one small carot, half a small onion, and a blade of mace, rub two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter together. Skim the vegetables out of the soup and add it. Stir until it thickens. Add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and cook five minutes. Take from the fire and add the beaten yolks of ten eggs. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Lima Bean Soup—Put a quart of dried beans in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, and boil slowly one hour. Drain and pass through a colander. Put a pint of milk on to boil, add the beans, thicken with a lump of butter rolled in flour, let boil, add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Pearls of Thought.

Gossips are the spies of life

Plant seeds of knowledge, early and late; pull error and foolishness when ever they are in sight.

Trials may lead us safe'y up life's hill, but if the driver don't object we will ride.

The milk of human kindness is present in some folks about as nutritive properties are in turnipe.

Envious persons are such by reason of their wasting so much time in looking after the prosperity of others.

Man is constantly trying to make something to so nearly resemble the truth as to be mistaken for it.

We exist in the flight of time, which is always present, for as soon as the future appears it becomes the past.

A man who believes he can overtake perfection is like a ball trying to catch itself by rolling around in a tub.

The present system of culture wears out people so fast that the "unwashed" will always remain in the majority.

Relatives are very attentive to a kin with a "surplus," but if he has got the surplus to get he had better depend upon himself.

The majority of a considerable number of people under natural conditions are always in the right because Nature holds the balance of power.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

AN Erie physician advocates the plan of giving murderers heavy sleeping portions, from which they will never awake.

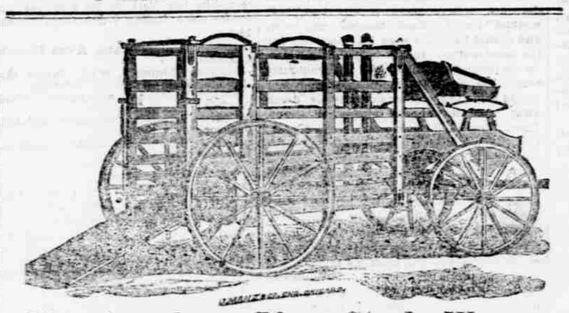
It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S.C.

Paine's Celery Compound
is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Best Spring Medicine.
Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 hasten the nerves *all jagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

DIAMOND DYES. *Color anything any color. Never Fail, Always sure!*
LACTATED FOOD *Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physician's favorite.*



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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
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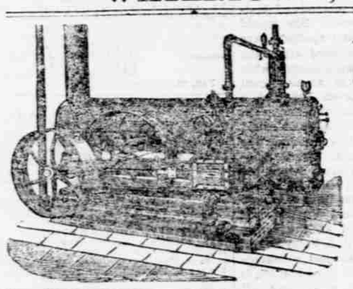

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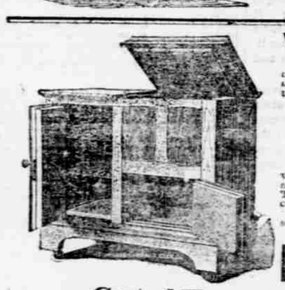

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LINED WITH
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VALLIE LUTTRINCER,
MANUFACTURER OF
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Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TINROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1888-tf.

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IN CHARGE OF
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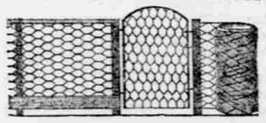

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WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMENT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.
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DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."
KEPT HERE BY BEST STORES
AT WHOLESALE BY
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KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Fit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
☞ Correspondence solicited.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 96 Reade St., N. Y.

Mary, Queen of Scots.

That Mary wore false hair, and of many different colors, there is every reason to believe. Elizabeth is known to have had a collection of eighty wigs, and her dear cousin, with the unusual advantages of so many seasons in Paris, is not likely to have been far behind her. Among the statements of the accounts of her personal expenditures are numerous items of *perruques de cheveux*, and Sir Francis Knollis, writing to Burleigh of the ever faithful "Mistress Mary Seaton, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair that is to be seen in any country," says, "And among the pratty devices she did set such a curled hair upon the Queen, that was said to be perewyke that shewed very delicately. And every other day she hath a new device of head-dressing, without any cost, and yet setting forth a woman gaylie well." This variety and eccentricity of coiffure naturaly adds to the confusion, and makes greater the difficulty in identifying positive any of the portraits or descriptions of her. Historians say that her mother was tall and beautiful, that her father was dignified, having a fair complexion and light hair; and other and contemporaneous historians say that she inherited most of the charisteristics of her parents, "being about the ordinary size, with fair complexion and Grecian features, and a nose somewhat longer than a painter would care to perpetuate; * * * her face was oval, her forehead high and fine." Froude, in later days, pictures her as graceful alike in person and in intellect, and as possessing that peculiar beauty in which the form is lost in the expression, and which every painter has represented differently; and Brantome, one of the ancient chroniclers, summing it all up in one fine sentence, describes her at her marriage to the dauphin as being "more beauteous and charming than a celestial goddess."

"An angel is like you, Kate; and you are like an angel," was a very pretty speech for Shakspere's Henry V. to make to the French King's daughter, but it gives us of to-day no better notion of Katherine's beauty than do all the composite portraits by painters and historians of the wondrous loveliness of the Queen of Scots.

How to Improve a Farm.

The best and shortest way to improve a farm is to reduce the stock, plow your fallows in Winter so that the soil will be warm and dry and the sub-soil decomposed early in the Spring. Harrow well and then sow ten or twelve quarts of grass seed to the acre when you put in your oats. If all take, your chance is good for obtaining from five to ten acres of oats and a field seeded down to grass. Then prepare as many acres for rye-sowing, provided your land is not good enough for wheat, and the two crops will give you all the straw you need, and the corn field, with usual good luck, will produce enough to fatten stock. At the end of the season you will have the produce from fifteen or twenty acres of land, represented in oats, corn and potatoes, and as many acres sown with rye and wheat. Keep just stock enough to eat up the produce in grain and hay, and after gathering your next year's crop of hay and grain, covering say fifty acres of your farm of one hundred acres, you may think of adding as many head of cattle as your farm will sustain without purchasing heavily of foreign supplies. By the end of the fourth year you are ready to put in a crop of wheat and save plowing up your bottom meadow, you have re-seeded your whole farm and are now ready to enlarge your dairy—and at the end of ten years your land ought to be in a condition double your crops and the number of your cattle. This is rotation.

Inoculating Domestic Animals.

Numbered with recent discoveries of M. Pasteur is that of the vaccination of domestic animals for the prevention of the dire disease known as anthrax or splenic fever. The marked success attending his system in combating the rinderpest in Europe, according to London *News*, encouraged Mr. J. H. Lamprey to bring the subject under notice of the Governmen of India, where no efficient remedy was known for this rapidly fatal illness, which annually carries off a large percentage of cattle of every kind.

An order in council has been issued, and in order to carry out this object some native Indian students are now undergoing a course of instruction at the Paris laboratory of M. Pasteur, and will shortly proceed to stations in India to dispense the vaccine, which is applied to elephants as well as to oxen and other beasts. It is confidently expected that their labors will be attended with same success that followed the introduction of the system into those countries where it is now in full operation, with an ultimate prospect of the total extermination of the most serious maladies, working great havoc among flocks and herds throughout the world. The elephant in a domesticated state is liable, as well as other animals in the service of man, to certain epidemic diseases.

Guns That Shoot Thirteen Miles.

Two monster Russian guns have been sent to Sebastapol for the purpose of being placed in the new Ironclad Sinope, and although some of the details must be inaccurate, the official description is too interesting to be ignored. They are twelve-inch pieces, weighing fifty tons, and throwing projectiles of nearly half a ton. The powder charge is 270 pounds, and the initial velocity 3000 metres, while the distance of the cannon's ranges is said to be twenty versts, or over thirteen miles. As a consequence the fire of the guns can only be directed by the map, the object fired at being out of sight. Two men, however, suffice for each gun, as they are worked by hydraulic machinery.

MONEY in the hands of one or two men is like a dunghcap in a barnyard. So long as it lies in a mass, it does no good; but, if it is only spread out evenly on the land, every thing will grow.

A FINE PIECE OF
CHEWING TOBACCO
IS INDEED A LUXURY
FINZER'S
Old Honesty
COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

AND IS KNOWN AS A
Standard Brand
AMONG DEALERS
WE ARE SURE THAT ONE TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS MERITS
LOOK FOR THIS TAG ON EACH PLUG
JNO. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 *twenty years ago* has never been modified or changed in its slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.
It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.
It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.
READ THIS TWICE
THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to direction.
ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.
LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRACIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR $1 A WEEK Club System
while as convenient to the buyer as any instalment system, is at wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 48 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (*not imitation of any kind*) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either Hunting case or Open Face. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, *guaranteed to wear 20 years*. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $50 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—*Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c.*, which we control exclusively. It is fully equal for accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. *An Ajax Watch Insulator goes free with each Watch.*
The Keystone Watch Club Co
Main Office in Co's Own Building
904 WALNUT ST., PHILADA., PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Put on any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ☞ *We refer to any Commercial Agency.*

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon to correct, and it cures by *assisting*, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.
Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal to any made.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
Dec. 28, 1888.—6m.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888.-1y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan 22,-1y.)

Wise Words.

Despair is the gateway to imbecility.

Avoid moods and pets and all sorts of selfishness.

Never be late in keeping an engagement.

Many a good dish is spoiled by an insufficient sauce.

The biggest calf makes not the strongest veal.

Study well the human body, the mind is not far off.

Never show temper, however much you may feel it.

To be constantly remembered one must keep busy.

Never resent a seeming slight, but smile and bear it.

Never charge a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.

Don't be discontented. Do your best, then rest—don't worry.

Success at the cost of honor and character is too expensive.

We never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh.

Passionate expressions and vehement assertions are no arguments.

Originality is the faculty of adapting an old idea to new occasion.

Fame, like lightning, generally strikes the man who is not expecting it.

Happiness is like an echo; it answers to your call, but it does not come.

If conscience smile thee once it is admonition; if twice, it is condemnation.

Many men will work harder for a day's pleasure than they will for a week's wages.

A Prince has, in reality, need but of eyes and ears; his mouth only serves him smiling.

Only what we have wrought into our character during life can we take with us into the other world.

Princes are brought up to live with the world—all the world ought to be brought up to live with Princes.

Conduct is the great profession. Behavior is constantly revealing to us what a man does tells what he is.

Our passions are like convulsion fits which make us stronger for the time but leave us weaker forever after.

Argument will pull a wise man down to the level of a fool, but it never raises a fool up to the place of a wise man.

Even the devil has one good quality, that if we resist him he will flee from us. Though cowardly in him, it is safety to us.

The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumph of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth.

It is well the book of life is opened to us page by page. Were all the hard lines bared at once the task would be too hard to master.

To be the friend of a sovereign, one must be without passion, without ambition, without selfishness—foreseeing and clearseeing—in short, not a man.

Not only should careless statements regarding our neighbors be ignored, but facts themselves should be often subdued in the interests of right thinking and fairness to our fellows.

Life is not dated merely by years. Events are sometimes the best calendars. There are epochs in our existence which cannot be ascertained by a formal appeal to the registry.

A happiness that is quite undisturbed becomes tiresome. We must have ups and downs. The difficulties which are mingled with life awaken passion and increase pleasure.

A moderate understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much further than a more lively genius attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts.

There's no coming back on the impetuous stream of life. And we must all set out pocket watches by the clock of fate. There is a headlong, forethought tide that bears away a man with its fancies like a straw, and runs fast in time and space.

Ambition is full of distraction; it teems with stratagems, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. It sleeps sometimes as the wind its storm, still and quiet for a minute, but it may burst out into an impetuous blast till the cordage of its heart strings crack.

Use and Abuse of Salt.

I was at a dinner a few days since says Dr. William F. Hutchinson, where two ladies astonished me by the quantity of salt they ate. Each half-emptied her individual cellar in to the soup, finished it with fish, called for more with entrees, and were out again before the meal was done. Roughly, I believe that an ounce apiece of pure salt would have been about what they each ate. Both were thin, nervous women, with sallow, muddy skins and weak, flabby muscles. Inquiring later of one of them if that was her common consumption of salt, she replied that she ate as much more at every meal, and had done so ever since she could remember; also, that she believed a larger consumption than hers was not uncommon. Salt in moderation is absolutely necessary to health, indeed to prolonged life. Its chief component, hydrochloric acid, a part of gastric juice, and needful in small quantities. But when these are increased, free acid appears on the scene, and acting as a powerful irritant, develops acid or nervous dyspepsia to an uncomfortable degree. Continuing, stomach membranes lose secreting power, become thickened and insensitive, and a long train of symptoms like those of organic heart-disease begin to appear, and prove exceedenly obstinate to cure. A half teaspoonful of salt daily, exclusive of what is used in food, is all that should be eaten by any adult.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.